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RARITAN BAY UNION, EAGLESWOOD, NEW JERSEY

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(Editor's Note: Mrs. Greene is Librarian of the New Jersey Historical Society and has been interested for several years in gathering the facts concerning this social experiment in New Jersey.)

"An advertisement of this place appeared in our paper a short time since, but we omitted to refer to it at the time. It is the name of a village or settlement on Raritan Bay about one mile from Perth Amboy, New Jersey, in which the proprietors are attempting to carry out some highly interesting experiments as to the organization of society.

"Some three or four hundred acres of fine, tillable ground have been purchased, with a view to their sale to persons who may desire a country residence contiguous to the city. They are sold in lots to suit the wants of purchasers. But the peculiarity of the place is that in the centre of the tract a spacious stone mansion has been erected for the purpose of carrying on the various common or general labors of the place such as washing, baking, storage, education and mechanical operations.

"A prosperous and excellent school has already been organized, an efficient laundry is open, and a restaurant under way. The advantages which the residents expect to reap from this plan are, great economies in the price of the articles of consumption, and much saving of labor. As all the usual commodities of domestic consumption are bought at wholesale by the company, and sold to the inhabitants at the actual cost, a considerable reduction of price is effected. Coal, flour, vegetables,

etc., are procured for much less than they can be had for in the cities and towns, and household labors, such as washing and cooking may be dispensed with by families which resort to the general laundry and restaurant. Washing we are told, costs about twenty-eight cents a dozen, and coal last winter was furnished at about five dollars a ton.

"Our readers must not confound this plan with any of the schemes for association or community which have been agitated of late years. It is quite different from those, in the fact that every family may have its own house and grounds, and may live as secluded as it pleases, without intercourse with or dependence upon its neighbors. At the same time it may, if it thinks proper, avail itself of the schools, the stores, the laundries, the bakeries, the restaurants, etc., of the central building at the cheapest wholesale rates. In other words, the company proposes to concentrate in a single edifice the various labors which in other villages are carried on in isolated shops and dwellings, and to save the dealers themselves the profits of the retail trade.

"The Union is admirably situated on the waters of the Bay, with a fine look out towards the ocean—possesses a beautiful tract of country, partly wooded and partly in crops, and is quite exempt from the usual diseases of the country."[1]

This interesting item from a Newark newspaper describes an unique community which had already been in existence a year or so, and which had its roots in the still current enthusiasm for new experiments in social improvement and better living. While well known at the time of its existence, it has escaped notice in the passing of years and little attention has been paid to it. It was named the Raritan Bay Union and was situated at Eagleswood, an estate near Perth Amboy, N. J.

The first half of the nineteenth century, marked by a great economic and social unrest, was a period of many cults and reform movements, some religious and others purely socialistic. People responded with great eagerness to these socialistic ideas of the leading men of the times and many were willing to try out the various new experiments for better living. It was the

[1]Newark Daily Advertiser, Aug. 10, 1855.

period of Transcendentalism, Mormonism and of the Shakers; the day of Brook Farm, Oneida Community, New Harmony and many other such Utopias. Emerson wrote to Carlyle, in the autumn of 1840, "We are all a little wild here with numberless projects of social reform. Not a reading man but has a draft of a new community in his waistcoat pocket."[2]

There were two of these communities in New Jersey. The best known was the North American Phalanx, located near Red Bank and founded in 1842 with the interested backing of Albert Brisbane, father of Arthur Brisbane, and of Horace Greeley, Charles F. Dana and others. It was the most successful of all of these various experiments and the one that lasted the longest, existing nearly twelve years. Brook Farm, in comparison, lasted only six years. It was a communal experiment founded on the teachings of Charles Fourier, a French economist and philosopher. As much has been written about it, it will not be fully described here.[3] Its long continuation as a Phalanx was due greatly to the success it achieved in its farming efforts which enabled it to produce a surplus of farm products which were marketed in New York and other places. While it was visited by many of the celebrities of the day, it did not achieve the literary prominence of the second socialistic experiment in New Jersey, the Raritan Bay Union, or Eagleswood, as it was popularly known.

Facts concerning this Union are difficult to obtain, and little has been written about it. This is probably due to the fact that the reputation of the school later founded at Eagleswood, and of the high cultural aspects of the community overshadowed the communal side of the Union. It was more often referred to as Eagleswood than the Raritan Bay Union. However the fact that it did exist for a few years as an experiment in communal living and association should give it a place in New Jersey's social history.

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[2]Freedom's Ferment... A. F. Tyler. p. 166

[3]For an excellent account of the many Utopias of this period see "Freedom's Ferment, Phases of American Social History to 1860" by Alice F. Tyler. This reference states there were two in New Jersey and describes the North American Phalax, but does not mention the Raritan Bay Union.

This Union resembled Brook Farm before the latter became a Fourier Phalanx, and also the Religious Union of Association, founded in Boston in 1847 by Rev. William Henry Channing.

About 1853, the year the Raritan Bay Union was founded, there was dissatisfaction among some of the members of the North American Phalanx including Mr. Marcus Spring, the one most closely identified with Eagleswood. It may have been due, at least in part, to a religious controversy, as Eleazer Parmlee, also a stockholder in the North American Phalanx, wrote:[4] "I received inclosed letter from Marcus Spring who requested me to co-operate with himself and others in sustaining at the two phalanxes a preacher, as he insists that the religious and moral elements in man should be cultivated for the success of the Association. I shall write Spring that it is not my opinion that religious cultivation and teaching will be allowed at one of the Associations as I would advise all persons who have any respect or regard for the religion of the Bible and who do not wish to have their feelings outraged by a total want of common courtesy to keep entirely away, at least from the North American Phalanx." Evidently there was no religious atmosphere at that Phalanx. Thirty or forty families withdrew from the North American Phalanx and with Mr. Spring formed the Raritan Bay Union, a joint stock company that would undertake to "hold an intermediate position between the North American Phalanx and ordinary society, meaning less communistic than the Phalanx."[5] In other words ,it would not be a Fourier type of association.

Mr. Spring had been a director in the North American Phalanx, and interested in Brook Farm and the Religious Association movement. He felt an ideal way of living could be found through such an Association as the Raritan Bay Union, which would combine the best of these three movements.

In November 1852 he purchased a tract of land consisting of 225 acres from Theodore F. King, M.D., and one of 43 acres

[4]Noyes, John H., American Socialism, pp. 487, 491.
[5]Ibid., p. 489

from Lewis Compton.[6] These tracts were combined into one northern shore of the Raritan Bay and River about a mile west of Perth Amboy. In October 1853 this property was conveyed to the Raritan Bay Union. A large phalansterian type of building was erected of brown stone with brick trim, one end of which contained rooms, dormitories and parlors for the school soon to be established. In the other end were the "flats" where the members of the Union lived.

Of those in the large building, each family had a private suite of rooms, and some had their private dining rooms, while others used the common dining room situated in the long central part of the building. No record can be found of the daily life of those who lived there. Most of them probably shared in the work of the community, in the farming, in the care of the building, the maintenance of the common dining room, the laundry, and gardens as they had done at the North American Phalanx, and perhaps received the same rate of pay for their work as at the latter place. Mrs. Spring's sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Buffum Chase, visited there in 1854 and wrote:[7] "Sammy (her son) and I ate breakfast with father and mother, and at four o'clock went down to the public table. I didn't like to hear how many cents worth everything I ate was, but I think likely it is a good way when one gets used to it. In the house it is the same as everywhere, all have so much to do there is no time for amusement. They do not even meet together in the evenings except occasionally, each family occupying its own rooms as though they were in separate houses."

The following account, taken from the Newark Daily Advertiser of August 18, 1855, of a day in the life of a member of the North American Phalanx, might be descriptive of a typical day in the Raritan Bay Union:

"Industria (as we will call her) rises at five. At half-past five she is ready to join the Dining Room Group, of which she is a member. In the dining-room she serves as a waiter for

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[6]Book of Deeds, Middlesex County Court House
large estate known as Eagleswood, which was situated on the

[7]Life of Elizabeth Chace, p. 155

half an hour, after which she takes her own breakfast, waited upon, of course, like the rest. After breakfast comes the session of the Dormitory Group, of which she is chief. As this group is not large, a session of two or three hours may be necessary to complete its work. She now arranges her own rooms, and then dresses for dinner. If there is still time to spare, she perhaps reads, studies, or walks. At twelve o'clock she again repairs to the dining-room, eats her dinner, and then takes her place as waiter for half an hour. From the dining-room she goes to the sewing rooms, where she is engaged for an hour in the Dress-making Group. She has now (unless she has assumed some extra labor as substitute for another) time for reading, music, walking, rowing the skiff in the lakelet, or some other recreation, which she may enjoy either alone or in company with her chosen associates, as her mood may incline her. At supper she again serves as waiter, and then, being seated at the table, is served in turn as before. In the evening there is, perhaps, a social reunion in the hall, with dancing, singing, private theatricals, or some other amusement, in which she takes part; or there is a session of some class in French, German, or one of the natural sciences, to which she belongs, which, with conversation, or a moonlight ramble, takes up the time til nine or ten o'clock. So ends the day."

The preamble of the Raritan Bay Union's constitution states its object as follows: "To establish branches of agriculture and mechanics whereby industry, education and social life may in principle and practice be arranged in conformity to the Christian religion and where all ties conjugal, parental, filial, fraternal and communal which are sanctified by the will of God, the laws of nature and the highest experience of mankind, may be purified and perfected; where the advantages of co-operation may be secured and the evils of competition avoided by such methods of joint stock association as shall commend themselves to enlightened conscience and common sense."[8]

The founders of the Union believed that "many branches of business may be carried on advantageously here and the best

[8]Noyes, Hist. of American Socialism, pp. 488, 489

class of mechanics will soon find interest and happiness by joining. Extensive shops will be erected and either carried on directly by the corporation or leased with sufficient steampower to companies of other members . . . They aim at combination, not confusion. Every man will be paid for what he does and no man will be paid for nothing."[9]

With these high ideals of association and communal living the seceders from the North American Phalanx filed a certificate of incorporation for the Raritan Bay Union, February 14, 1853. It was capitalized for $500,000 and commenced business with $6,000 divided into 240 shares at $25.00 each, held and owned by the following:[10]

George B. Arnold, Perth Amboy, N. J.	40	shares	$1,000
Clement O. Read, Brooklyn, N. Y.	40	"	1,000
Albert O. Read, Brooklyn, N. Y.	40	"	1,000
Theodore D. Weld, Belleville, N. J.	80	"	2,000
Sarah M. Grimké, Belleville, N. J.	40	"	1,000

The Board of Trustees consisted of:[11]

President: George B. Arnold (late President of the North American Phalanx

Directors: Clement O. Read, Marcus Spring, George B. Arnold, Joseph L. Pennock, Sarah Tyndale

Treasurer: Clement O. Read

Secretary: Angelina G. Weld

The corporate existence commenced March 1, 1853.

George B. Arnold was the husband of Mr. Spring's sister Lydia, and father of the minor poet George Arnold. Clement O. Read was a brother-in-law of Mrs. Spring. Theodore Weld was the well known abolitionist. Angelina Grimke Weld and Sarah Grimke were the "Grimke sisters," famous personages of the time. Marcus Spring is not listed as a stockholder but he was from the beginning heavily involved financially in the enterprise, and deeply concerned with its success. Mrs. Spring, many years later, wrote to a friend in Perth Amboy, "We put

[9]Noyes, Hist. of American Socialism, pp. 488, 489
[10]Secretary of State's Office, Trenton, N. J.
[11]Noyes, John H., Hist. of American Socialism, p. 491

a great deal in Eagleswood, I ten thousand that Marcus had placed at interest for me and twenty-eight thousand I had from my grandfather's estate. I paid the Raritan Bay Union for my house. Marcus and I were ready to give our all even our lives for the great idea of Association."[12]

Marcus Spring was born in Northbridge, Mass.,, October 21, 1810, the son of Adolphus and Lydia (Tate) Spring.[13] He married October 26, 1836, Rebecca Buffum, born June 8, 1811, in Rhode Island the daughter of Arnold and Rebecca (Gould) Buffum.[14] Arnold Buffum, a well known Quaker, was the first president of the New England Anti-Slavery Society.

Mr. Spring, a man of great integrity, came to New York in 1831 and became a partner in his brother's dry goods commission house. The brother died two years later, leaving the business heavily involved. A settlement was made with the creditors at that time, but thirty years later Mr. Spring had so prospered that he paid every cent the firm owed, some $100,000, with interest. Some of the creditors presented him with a silver pitcher with an inscription praising him for his "respect, perseverance and disinterestedness."[15] That he was highly thought of by all who knew him is shown in a letter written by Parke Godwin to Charles A. Dana, in which he says, "Mr. Marcus Spring will visit you soon, treat him well for my sake, he is a noble hearted creature."[16]

Mr. and Mrs. Spring had built a private home, as she mentions in her letter quoted above. This was a privilege of any members who wished to do so, or they might chose to live in private suites in the large building. Among those who chose this latter way of living were Mr. and Mrs. Buffum, who came to live there in 1854. Mr. Buffum died there and was buried in a small private burying ground on a knoll on the estate. This burying ground attained quite a little publicity later.

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[12]Letter from Mrs. Spring, Aug. 10, 1907
[13]North Bridge, Mass., Vital Records, p. 78
[14]Smithfield, R. I., Quaker Records, p. 185
[15]Perth Amboy Evening News, June 14, 1926. "Perth Amboy in History," by H. E. Pickerskill
[16]Letter in N. Y. Pub. Lib. Ms. Division Nov. 8, 1844

James G. Birney, well known abolitionist and one time candidate for President of the United States on the Liberty Party's ticket, leased one of the best suites and occupied it with his wife and son. His son attended the school, while Birney, who had become somewhat of an invalid enjoyed the lectures and cultural life of the community. He died there in 1857,[17] and was buried in the private cemetery, as was Nathaniel Peabody,[18] father of Elizabeth Peabody, a teacher at Eagleswood and later founder of the American kindergarten in Boston in 1860. He was the father also of Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne, (Sophia Peabody) and of Mrs. Horace Mann (Mary Peabody). Also buried in that cemetery were Lydia Arnold, sister of Mrs. Spring, and an elderly gentleman known as "Father Howells," a cousin of William Dean Howells. They had all been members of the Union and lived at Eagleswood.[19]

William Henry Channing, a Unitarian clergyman of Boston, and nephew of William Ellery Channing, who had been for several years an enthusiast of the idea of association, planned to join the Union. He had been a member for a short time of Brook Farm, and was head of the Religious Union of Associationists formed in Boston about 1847, which numbered among its members George Ripley, John S. Dwight, Francis G. Shaw and Albert Brisbane. He had also been interested in the North American Phalanx, but when the Raritan Bay Union was first incorporated he wrote to Mrs. Spring.[20] "As I look over Brook Farm and North American Phalanx life I cannot but feel anxious as regards this new germ of the R.B.U. which we are planting with blind confidence that it is a seed from the Tree of Life, are you sure, then, that it is not an ill seed and apple of discord." He must have been satisfied with the results as later he wrote, "Dear Friends, I cordially accept your welcome invitation to become one of your members, and thereby express my confident hope that the Religious Union of Raritan Bay will prove to be a life giving branch of that great Tree

[17]Life of William Birney, pp. 379-380
[18]Peabody Genealogy, p. 85
[19]N. Y. Sun, Aug. 1899
[20]Life of W. H. Channing, pp. 241-242

of Life, beneath whose shadow all nations shall rejoice, whose fruit shall make glad the whole garden of God."[21] Before going to Eagleswood, however, Mr. Channing accepted a call to preach in England. When he returned to America during the Civil War the Raritan Bay Union had disbanded. He returned to England and stayed there until his death.

Mr. Spring wished to lay great emphasis on education, especially of children. As Mrs. Spring wrote, "the central idea was a school where bodies, minds, hearts and souls should be trained to noble uses."[22] In order to carry out these ideas Mr. Spring, in 1854, asked Theodore Dwight Weld to establish a school at Eagleswood. The latter accepted, and with his wife Angelina Grimké Weld, their children, and her sister Sarah Grimké, moved to Eagleswood and opened a school in one end of the large Phalanstery. Weld was a well known Abolitionist and Temperance leader and lecturer, one of the greatest of his time. His hard work for these causes and his lecturing tours had eventually undermined his health and affected his voice, and so forced him to retire from his lecturing career. He had married Angelina Grimké of South Carolina. She and her sister Sarah, members of a prominent southern family, because of their opposition to slavery, had left their home in South Carolina and come north to live. They became Quakers and Abolitionists, as well as advocates of Women's Rights.

The Welds lived for a time in Fort Lee, New Jersey, and in 1840 purchased an old 18th century house in Belleville, New Jersey, on the banks of the Passaic River. Here they farmed and Mr. Weld interested himself in local affairs. He became superintendent of schools in the Township of Belleville. Later when their children reached school age they decided to take a few children into their family to be instructed with theirs. As this school grew, the care of it and of the farm became too great a burden and they gladly accepted Mr. Spring's offer to go to Eagleswood.[23] Their idea was to establish a school for the

[21]Letter from Mrs. Spring, Aug. 9, 1885, in which she quotes letter from Mr. Channing

[22]Letter from Mrs. Spring, Aug. 9, 1885

[23]Grimke Sisters, pp. 261, 265-267, 272

children of the families living there, as well as those of Perth Amboy and distant places, the prices to be so moderate that children of the middle classes could attend. They also wished to accept colored children.

Weld was assisted by his wife, who taught history, and by Sarah Grimké, who taught French; also by Elizabeth Peabody who had taught in Bronson Alcott's Temple School in Boston. The prospectus of the school for 1854 states it would open October 1st and close July 21st—four quarters of ten weeks. One week of vacation was observed at Christmas. Its greatest design was to combine the advantages of home nurture in physical, mental and moral training with instruction in literature, science and art. Tuition was $60 a quarter, with extra charges for languages, music, drawing and painting.[24]

The school became well known as a pioneer in co-education. An English lady visiting there in 1857 describes the school as follows: "Mr. Weld gave a lesson of Shakespeare. He thinks Shakespeare the most valuable lesson book. Greek, Latin and Mathematics are taught by a Miss Shepherd, a young girl of 20. The spirit of the school is good but I think they ought to have more Natural Science. They are interested in having boys and girls together and think it will succeed. Girls get some instruction in bookkeeping."[25]

Another writer says, "At Eagleswood, N. J., I addressed the school established there by Theodore Weld. It was a pioneer institution in many ways, the first in which young women were found educating their limbs in the gymnasium, rowing in boats and making 'records' in swimming and high diving, under the tuition of Theodore Weld and his wife, one of the famous Grimké sisters, who rebelled against slavery, and under the influence of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Spring, pecuniary founders of the school."[26]

Another instructor at the school was James Steele Mackaye, an artist at that time and one time pupil of George Inness. He came to Eagleswood in 1861 to teach art and here he met and

[24]Prospectus in Perth Amboy Public Library
[25]Letter from Mrs. Bodichon, Nov. 20, 1857
[26]Autobiography of Moncure D. Conway, v. 1, p. 332

married Jeanie Spring daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Spring. This marriage, however, after the War ended in divorce. Mackaye later became a famous actor and playwright, author, among other plays, of "Hazel Kirke" which proved a sensation at the Madison Square Theatre in 1880, where it had a consecutive run of two years and later was a repertory piece for thirty years.[27]

The Weld school had a reputation over the country, as a list of the names and addresses of the parents of the pupils attending include many who did not reside at Eagleswood. They came, not only from the nearby states, but from the west, Michigan and California.[28] It seems strange that a school which existed from 1854 until 1861, and which has been mentioned in biographies of famous personages of that day and visited by them, whose principal was well known, and whose pupils came from all over the country, has not been included in any history of education in New Jersey. Mrs. Spring said later, "Perth Amboy never knew how good it was."[29] Evidently others did not appreciate it either.

It has never been definitely stated how long the school existed, but in view of the fact that Weld's account book lists pupils entering in 1860, and that the Welds left Eagleswood about 1860 or '61 due to the serious illness of their son, and settled temporarily in Perth Amboy, later returning to Massachusetts, it seems reasonable to suppose that the existence as such terminated at the end of the term in 1861.

In that year Mr. Spring established the school as the Eagleswood Military Academy, with both a literary and military faculty. The Academy occupied the main building. There were 56 pupils there in 1861 and by 1865-66 they had increased to 113. Marcus Ward, son of Governor Marcus L. Ward, was a pupil there in 1862. The Academy, as had Weld's school, became well known and its roster includes names of pupils from many states.

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[27]Life of Steele Mackaye, pp. 86-94
[28]Weld's Account Book N. Y. Public Library
[29]Letter of Mrs. Spring, Oct. 25, 1897

In 1864, Mr. Spring wishing to create a center of culture and art, persuaded George Inness to leave Medfield, Mass., and come to New Jersey and live at Eagleswood. Here he lived in the home of Mrs. Kirkland while Mr. Spring built a house for him, for which, as part payment, Inness gave Mr. Spring his famous painting "Peace and Plenty," now owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Walter Page, the portrait painter and one time President of the Academy of Design, was living at Eagleswood at this time. He and Inness became warm friends and it was he who introduced Inness to Swedenborgianism, which had a profound influence on his later life. Inness lived in Eagleswood until 1867. Artists congregated around him and he had some pupils; Louis G. Tiffany was one and Carleton Wiggins another.[30]

While in Eagleswood he painted several of his famous paintings. His house is still standing on Convery Boulevard. One of his paintings entitled "Near Eagleswood, N. J." may have been sketched or painted during his sojourn there, although it is dated 1869.[31]

During the Civil War, a number of the Academy's instructors left for service in the Army, and some think the Academy closed at that time, but it was still existing in 1867. The exact date of its closing is difficult to determine, but it probably was in the late 1860's.

By 1871 the large school building had become the Eagleswood Park Hotel. The following advertisement appeared in a Newark newspaper:

"Perth Amboy Awake.

Persons wishing to study the prospect of this interesting old suburb, now attracting unwonted attraction of capitalists and families seeking country homes, desir-

[30]Life of Inness, pp. 58-74

[31]This painting is in the possession of Mr. James W. Lane, Chevy Chase Md. He thinks it possible that it is the one sold at the Executor's sale of Inness' paintings in 1895, entitled *Eagleswood* but dated in the catalogue, 1866. Mr. Lane's painting is 16×25 as against 16×24 inches, the size given in the catalogue. The date 1866 could be a typographical error. A photograph of this painting is now in the New Jersey Historical Society through the courtesy of Mr. Lane

able at all seasons of the year, may have excellent rooms at Eagleswood Park Hotel. Steam heat through the house whenever needed. Suites of rooms for families, with or without furniture and either with board or facilities for housekeeping. Enquire on the premises, or at 214 Broadway, New York, or at E. N. Miller, 782 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey.

Marcus Spring"[32]

From this time on until 1888 the large building was a summer hotel. In 1888 the Eagleswood property, under foreclosure suit, passed to the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company, which in turn sold it, in November, to Calvin Pardee for $40,000. The latter conducted it as the Pardee Tile Company, and part of the original building was in use for a number of years.

While the Raritan Bay Union was in existence, Mr. Spring invited Henry D. Thoreau to Eagleswood to give some lectures and make a survey of the property. This plan had been suggested by Bronson Alcott, and Thoreau accepted the invitation, arriving there in November 1856. While there he wrote several amusing letters to his sister Sophie. The colony appealed to his sense of humor, and he gave the following interesting account of the Union and the life there, which is about the best description found of the social life of the Raritan Bay Union:

"This is a queer place. There is a large, long strong building, which cost some forty thousand dollars, in which I do not know exactly who or how many work (one or two familiar faces and more familiar names have turned up), a few shops and offices, an old farmhouse, and Mr. Spring's perfectly private residence, within twenty rods of the main building. The city of Perth Amboy is about as big as Concord, and Eagleswood is one and a quarter miles southwest of it, on the Bay side. The central fact here is evidently Mr. (Theodore) Weld's school, recently established, around which various other things revolve. Saturday evening I went

[32]Newark Daily Advertiser, Sept. 1, 1871

to the schoolroom, hall, or what not, to see the children and their teachers and patrons dance. Mr. Weld, a kind-looking man with a long white beard, danced with them, and Mr. (E. J.) Cutler, his assistant (lately of Cambridge) Mr. Spring, and others. This Saturday evening dance is a regular thing, and it is thought something strange if you don't attend. They take it for granted that you want society!

"Sunday afternoon I attended a sort of Quaker meeting at the same place (the Quaker aspect and spirit prevailed here— Mrs. Spring says, 'Does thee not?'), where it was expected that the Spirit would move me (I having been previously spoken to about it); and it, or something else, did— an inch or so. I said just enough to set them a little by the ears and make it lively. I had excused myself by saying that I could not adapt myself to a particular audience; for all the speaking and lecturing here have reference to the children, who are far the greater part of the audience, and they are not so bright as New England children. Imagine them sitting close to the wall, all around a hall, with old Quaker-looking men and women here and there. There sat Mrs. Weld (Grimké) and her sister, two elderly gray-headed ladies, the former in extreme Bloomer costume, which is what you may call remarkable; Mr. Arnold Buffum, with broad face and a great white beard; James G. Birney, formerly candidate for the presidency, with another particularly white head and beard; Edward Palmer, the anti-money man (for whom communities were made), with his ample beard somewhat grayish. Some of them, I suspect, are very worthy people. Of course you are wondering to what extent all these make one family, and to what extent twenty. Mrs. Kirkland[38] (and this a name only to me) I saw. She has just bought a lot here. They all know more about your neighbors and acquaintances than you suspect.

"On Monday evening I read the Moose story to the children, to their satisfaction. Ever since I have been constantly

[38]Mrs. Caroline Kirkland, wife of Prof. William Kirkland, then of New York, a writer of wit and fame at that time. She also had a private house in Eagleswood

engaged in surveying Eagleswood[34]—through woods, salt marshes, and along the shore, dodging the tide, through bushes, mud, and beggar ticks, having no time to look up or think where I am. . . . . I shall be engaged perhaps as much longer. Mr. Spring wants me to help him about setting out an orchard and vineyard, Mr. Birney asks me to survey a small piece for him, and Mr. Alcott, who has just come down here for the third Sunday, says that Greeley (I left my name for him) invites him and me to go to his home with him next Saturday morning and spend the Sunday.

"It seems a twelvemonth since I was not here, but I hope to get settled deep into my den again ere long. The hardest thing to find here is solitude—and Concord. I am at Mr. Spring's house. Both he and she and their family are quite agreeable.[35]

Alcott had already lectured there several times, and in referring to this particular visit he writes in his journal:[36]

"Nov. 1, 1856; I take the boat Thomas Hunt for Perth Amboy and dine with Thoreau at the Spring's, Eagleswood, where I sleep. Thoreau is here surveying Eagleswood estate for Mr. Spring and company.

"Nov. 2, evening. Thoreau reads his lecture on "Walking" and interests his company deeply in his treatment of nature, never had such a walk as this been taken by anyone before so flowing and lively and curious, the young people enjoyed it particularly."

Emerson, a great friend of the Spring's, also gave lectures there. In 1859 he writes to his brother William: "I could go to Mr. Spring's on Monday, if that would suit him, for prices my price abroad is $50, but I suppose $30 would do at Eagleswood."[37]

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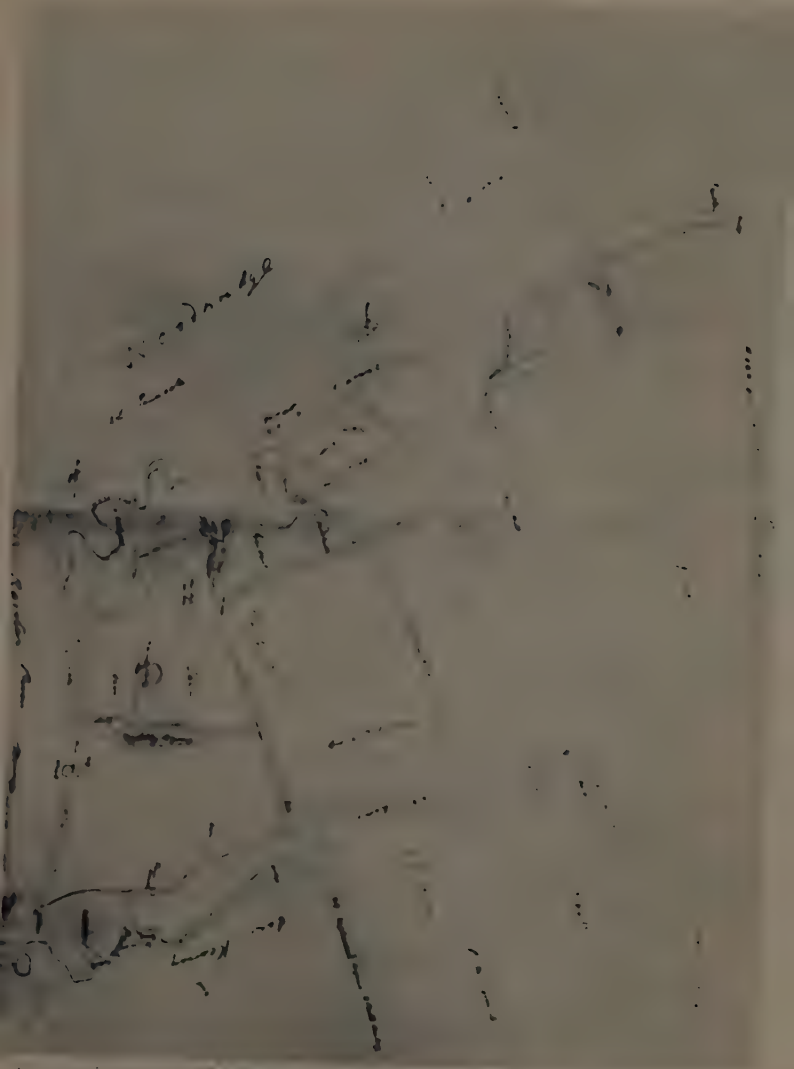
[34]The original map made by Thoreau is in The Concord, Mass. Library

[35]Thoreau's Familiar Letters, pp. 335-338. Permission to quote at length granted by publisher, Houghton, Mifflin Co.

[36]Journals of Bronson Alcott, p. 287

[37]Letters of Ralph W. Emerson, v. 5, p. 184. On p. 42 he refers to Eagleswood as "Marcus Spring's New Jersey Colony"



Copy of map of Eagleswood by Henry D. Thoreau. Original in the Concord, Mass., Free Public Library. Reproduced through the courtesy of that Library.

Eagleswood had become by this time well known all over the country not only for its school, but also for its literary atmosphere, and as a gathering place of the intelligentsia. Mr. and Mrs. Spring were friends of the great personages of the day. They had travelled abroad with their family and numbered among their friends there Thomas Carlyle, Thomas de Quincy, Hans Christian Andersen and many others. With this background it was only natural they would attract well known writers and leaders of American thought to their home. Here came, besides Alcott, Thoreau, and Emerson, such personages as William Cullen Bryant, Moncure D. Conway, Horace Greeley, Gerrit Smith, O. B. Frothingham, Henry Bellows and others.

Also during the existence of the Union, anti-slavery feeling ran high. The Springs, the Welds, the Buffums and others had been connected with abolitionist movements, and in November, 1859, the startling news of the Harper's Ferry incident and the arrest of John Brown and some of his followers reached there and caused a sensation. Mrs. Spring, knowing John Brown, felt she must go and bring aid and comfort to him and the others. She departed immediately with her son for Charleston, W. Va., where she stayed a number of days.[38] While there she promised two of the raiders who had accompanied Brown, Absolom C. Haslett and Aaron Dwight Stevens, that she would bury them in Northern soil and arranged to have their bodies shipped North after their execution. She wished also to include John Brown, but to that the authorities would not consent. Later the Springs gave financial aid to Brown's widow and children.[39] After the execution, when the bodies were shipped north, Mr. Spring was warned that an angry mob was prepared to meet the boat at Perth Amboy and throw the caskets overboard, so it was arranged for the boat to land them at Rahway, where they were met and taken secretly to Perth Amboy and buried in the little cemetery, already mentioned, on the grounds of Eagleswood. Here they remained until 1899, when public interest was centered in John Brown's followers and the two

[38]Newark News, July 19, 1924
[39]Life of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Chace, v. 1, p. 235

who had rested quietly here for forty years were disinterred and removed to North Elba, N. Y. There, with five other members of that famous raiding party, they rest beside their leader.

How long the Union lasted is not known. Some say only two or three years, some longer, but the actual date of its final dissolution as a Union cannot be stated. That there was dissatisfaction among some of the members is evidenced by several references: "I am critically observant and I find some things pretty well and some things not so well. I go round the houses visiting and I am in harmony with all—even those who are not in harmony with each other."[40] Sarah Grimké was not satisfied with Association life; she felt her sister Angelina was "no more designed to serve tables than Theodore to dig potatoes."[41] This undercurrent of dissatisfaction occurred gradually in most of the Utopias of the period and finally led to their dissolution. The Raritan Bay Union was no exception to this; it had not found the cooperation and business success it had hoped for as expressed in the preamble to its Constitution, and human nature not being as perfect as it was thought to be, disappointment and eventually dissolution became inevitable.

It is possible that the Union itself lasted until the Welds gave up their school. It is known some were living there in 1857-58. In his account book Weld listed only the names of pupils who were not residents of Eagleswood. It is not known how many or how long children whose parents were members of the Union attended the school. In about 1858 or 1859 Mr. Spring purchased all of the shares of stock, and the Raritan Bay Union transferred the property to him. This was probably about the time the Union disbanded.

"Poor dear Eagleswood," writes Mrs. Spring,[42] " 'that sacred spot' " as Mr. Prescott called it in a letter. How we planted and built, and spent money there! A noble company gathered there . . . and now I sit alone on the grave of great hopes. I look back and see a light that went out from it — small, but

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[40]Ibid., v. 1, p. 155-157
[41]Grimke Sisters, pp. 274, 277
[42]Letter of Mrs. Spring, 1885

bright and pure and true. I believe some holy work is yet to be done at our Eagleswood." But Eagleswood and its history have faded with the passing of years.

L'ENVOI

Mr. Spring died August 21, 1874. Mrs. Spring and her family continued to live in the hotel for several years. Her daughter Jeanie, now Mrs. Peet, left for California, and later Mrs. Spring and her son, Herbert, made their residence there also.

Another son, Edward Adolphus Spring, was a sculptor of some note. He had studied with some of the best masters here and abroad. In 1868 he discovered at Eagleswood a fine modeling clay peculiarly suited to terra cotta work, and in 1877 he established in Perth Amboy the "Eagleswood Art Pottery." He exhibited at the National Academy in New York, and lectured for a number of years on clay modeling. He was also a Director of the Chautauqua School of Sculpture. After his death in 1907 his widow and children went to California to be with Mrs. Spring.

Mrs. Spring continued to live in Los Angeles, where she gained a reputation in literary circles. Here she died in 1911, within a few months of her 100th birthday.

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THE PROVINCE OF WEST NEW JERSEY: A QUAKER COMMONWEALTH

By John E. Pomfret, *Williamsburg, Va.*

(Editor's Note: The author has been president of the College of William and Mary since 1942. A native of Philadelpha and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvinia in the class of 1920, he took his doctor's degree from his alma mater in 1928. He was associated with the History Department of Princeton for thirteen years, as instructor, assistant professor and associate professor, 1925-1937, and it was while there that he developed his interest in the study of West New Jersey. This paper was read by the author at the annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society in Newark, October 27, 1949)

West New Jersey, before Pennsylvania, was the first and certainly the most homogeneous Quaker colony. In comparison with her neighbor, however, she exhibited a gradual growth. Indeed, more than once, and as early as 1665, it was suggested that the lands on both sides of the Delaware be joined as one province, but history determined otherwise. In such case East Jersey would inevitably have remained under the jurisdiction of New York. Be that as it may, one must keep in mind that East and West Jersey at the period of the Revolution had a combined population of approximately 120,000 in comparison with 260,000 for Pennsylvania and 190,000 for New York. West Jersey kept pace with East Jersey. In 1772 there were 59,500 West Jerseymen, including 3,000 persons of color, and 62,500 East Jerseymen, including 500 persons of color. In trade as well as in population the Jersies, in spite of brave hopes, lagged; again victim to the inexorable facts of geography and history. According to the statistics of the Commissioners of the Customs the official ports of Perth Amboy, Burlington and Salem record a small volume of imports and exports. Trade there was, but during the colonial period Perth Amboy was, for all intents and purposes, part of the hinterland of New York, while Salem and Burlington were dependent upon Philadelphia. Until 1702 when they were united as one government, East and West Jersey, again, shared another disadvantage in common — uncertainty with respect to the right of government. Both were established at a time when the Crown, for reasons

of imperial policy, was determined to expunge the proprietary colony as an entity. Because of the lack of influence in high places and the chaos in both colonies, the Crown accomplished its purpose with relative ease. However, since sometimes good arises from misfortune, New Jersey became one province and ultimately one state, and, lest we forget, one of the thirteen original colonies and states.

There were three groups of people interested in settlement in the seventeenth century: the trading company men who would exploit their colonies for commercial purposes; a second group, interested in the possession of great estates with all the privileges incident to the ownership of land, and a third that sought to establish a community that would prove suitable for carrying out the plans of God for a chosen people. West New Jersey is identified with the third group. In spite of certain obscurities regarding her founding and the acrimony accompanying every step of her tragic course, the intentions of her sponsors in this regard are clear, the Concessions of 1677 bear it out, and the humblest settlers through a half century of unhappy existence believed it to be true.

George Fox, leader of the Society of Friends, was a "mighty prophet," William Penn was a truly great man, and Edward Byllynge, though weak and meddlesome in some respects, was a man of some vision. Fox had travelled through New Jersey in his famous visit to American Friends in 1672, and scarcely two years later John Fenwick and Byllynge had engineered the sale of half the province from Lord John Berkeley, whom Byllynge knew well. Indeed the gossip of the times had it that Lord John had suggested to Byllynge that if he could raise some money he would sell him his half interest in New Jersey, whereupon the latter would recoup his shattered fortunes. Byllynge and Fenwick fell out over their joint interest in the purchase and, following good Quaker practice, William Penn, who was friendly to both, was called upon to arbitrate their differences. Fenwick, as always, proved difficult but in the end had to be content with a tenth interest, thus causing trouble among Friends in London and West Jersey for a decade. During the

long-drawn arbitration, Penn patiently told Fenwick, "Thy Great Grand Children may be in the other world before w't land thou has been allotted will be employed." Little did Penn himself realize how soon he, too, would become involved in New World affairs.

Byllynge was practically bankrupt when the purchase from Berkeley was consummated and only a few months later he was in fact bankrupt, with only a nine-tenths interest in West Jersey to offer as satisfaction to his many creditors. Again in conformity with Quaker custom, three Friends, William Penn, Gawen Lawrie and Nicholas Lucas, agreed to act as trustees for Byllynge and endeavor to put his affairs in order. Their plan was simple: to divide the province into 100 proprieties, to persuade some of Byllynge's creditors to accept shares in the venture in lieu of monies owing them, and to sell the remainder in the open market, preferably to Friends. Since Fenwick was entitled to ten proprieties, they were dealing with only ninety shares. And believing that Fenwick would act with them in good faith he was assigned ten shares drawn by lot. Fenwick, however, took a different view, insisting that he had the right to take up his proprieties in one location, and settle a separate colony. He quickly scouted out the land, determined a place of settlement, issued promotional literature, sold off 148,000 acres of land, subject to restrictions becoming a Lord proprietor, and in November 1675 settled Salem in person, the first English settlement in West Jersey.

The remaining ninety shares were in time disposed of as indicated. They were priced at £350 a share, thus enhancing to £35,000 what had been purchased from Lord John for £1,000. The prime reason the shares were disposed of quickly rested in the fact that the Trustees had agreed to plant a colony for harassed Friends throughout England, Wales and Ireland. Thus the Yorkshire creditors accepted ten shares for debts amounting to £3,500, the London creditors did likewise, and Byllynge's Irish creditors followed suit, taking an additional three shares. Practically all the shares were disposed of to Friends and a number of them were purchased jointly by from

two to seven persons. Only a minority of the purchasers ever came to West Jersey to settle, thus setting the stage for a conflict between resident and non-resident proprietors. Among the original resident proprietors were John Kinsey, senior, who died upon his arrival, Thomas Budd, William Peachy, Dr. Daniel Wills, Thomas Olive and William Biddle. Of the three Byllynge trustees Gawen Lawrie owned two shares, but neither Penn nor Lucas acquired any.

After the first dividend of 5,200 acres was declared the proprietors sold off land rapidly and the buyer's market was sensitive to small fractions such as a sixteenth, a thirty-second or a sixty-fourth. By 1715 dividends to the extent of 16,450 acres per share had been distributed. Land brought on the average £10 per hundred acres. There were few great landowners, and large land-holding was not encouraged by the Trustees. Only after Byllynge's death in 1687 did the great colonial speculator, Dr. Daniel Coxe, attempt to amass proprieties through repurchase.

It was obvious from the start that the Byllynge Trustees had determined to found a Quaker colony in the New World. To that end they strove successfully to do two things: first to gain an agreement with Sir George Carteret regarding a division of the patent, and, more difficult, to obtain an acknowledgment from the Crown that the right of government went with the ownership of the soil. The first was solved by virtue of the Quintipartite Deed of 1676 whereby the Trustees secured entire control of the right bank of the Delaware from Cape May to the upper reaches of the river; the second, in the summer of 1680 through the influence of William Penn at court. In November, 1680, Sir John Werden informed Governor Edmund Andros that the Duke had released "his right to anything which heretofore may have been doubtful, whether as to government, or public duties." Actually this grant of government by the Duke was illegal since under English law only the King could vest this right and it could not extend beyond the original grantees. When the full weight of the imperial machinery was levelled against this "pretended right of government," as it

was from the start, the surrender to the Crown in 1702 was inevitable. Unhappily, too, by the grant of 1680 the sole power of government was vested in Edward Byllynge and not in the proprietors to whom he had transferred or sold. Byllynge's insistence upon exercising the right of government after the Trustees in 1683 had straightened out his affairs, led to a rebellion by the resident proprietors and the Assembly against him, causing further confusion in the Province.

The famous Concessions and Agreements of West New Jersey setting forth a frame of government and guarantees of individual rights, may by any test be regarded as an integral part of the American heritage. "There," wrote the Trustees, "we lay a foundation for after ages to understand their liberty as men and christians, that they may not be brought in bondage but by their own consent; for we put the power in the people. . . . No man is to be arrested, condemned, imprisoned or molested in his estate or liberty but by twelve men of the neighborhood. No man is to lie in prison for debt, but that his estate satisfy as far as it will go, and (then) be set at liberty for work. No person (is) to be called into question or molested for conscience. . . ." "We have made (these) concessions by ourselves," the Trustees wrote to Richard Hartshorne, "being such as *freinds* here and there, we question not will approve of."

The Trustees formulated the Concessions in the summer and fall of 1676, and they were issued March 3, 1677. The principal author was not William Penn, though as a Trustee he had a hand in them, but Edward Byllynge. Thomas Budd and Samuel Jennings wrote in 1685 that they were "of his preparing." Byllynge's published writings included many proposals of reform that crop out in the Concessions: *i.e.,* that magistrates be permitted no coercive powers in matters of religion; that in a trial the accused might take exception to judge, juryman or witness; that a thief not be executed but allowed to make restoration up to four-fold; that every person be free to plead his own case in court; that debtors be obligated to pay so far as their estates permitted, then be set at liberty; that the laws be printed plain for all to read and that the relevant status be read aloud

to the accused in court; and that public officers judged guilty of fraud be disqualified from holding office for life.

It is their sense of realism that distinguishes the West Jersey Concessions from the other "fundamental constitutions" of the era. They are neither feudal in character, nor is their meaning obscured by legal phraseology. They were meant to be understood by plain people who could sign without reservation and accept the responsibilities implied in the great freedoms they enunciated. Throughout, also, there is revealed the high-mindedness and sincerity of those of the Quaker persuasion. Let us not forget that at the time they were written the Quakers were in the deep shadow of persecution and that before venturing to America they would expect explicit assurance that the abuses in the Old World would not be duplicated in the New.

By the Concessions the General Assembly was granted the power to enact all laws providing only that such laws were in conformity with the Concessions and not inconsistent with the laws of England. The Assembly was made up of one hundred representatives, ten from each of the projected tenths. Elections were not to be determined "by the common and confused way of crys and voices, but by putting balls into the ballotting boxes." Anyone attempting to secure his own election by "meat, drink or money's worth" would be disqualified, and any representative guilty of influencing others to support measures contrary to the Fundamental Laws would be proceeded against as a traitor. In the Assembly there would be complete liberty of speech; no man would be interrupted in debate; and any member might enter his protest or demand a roll-call of the vote. When the debate was concluded the inhabitants might enter and hear the vote. Any inhabitant was accorded the right to propose a measure of advantage to the province or remonstrate concerning an alleged grievance. The inhabitants, also, might attend the court proceedings, "that justice may not be done in a corner nor in any covert manner, being intended and resolved by the help of the Lord . . . that every person inhabiting the said province shall, in so far as in us lies, be free from Oppression and Slavery."

The proud promise of the Concessions that they had put the power of government in the people—that is, that an elected Assembly would make and repeal laws and choose the governor and council—was not upheld. Even before the first Assembly met in 1681 Edward Byllynge who had been named sole proprietor, insisted upon exercising this prerogative thus abrogating the promises given the proprietors and inhabitants under the Concessions. He did not come in person as governor but appointed Samuel Jennings as his deputy. Jennings, however, was fashioned of stern material and governed in strict accordance with the Concessions. When it was rumored that Byllynge would come to the province to take over personally, the Assembly of 1683 proceeded to elect Samuel Jennings their governor. The Assembly argued that not only had Byllynge repudiated the Concessions but because the 100 proprieties had been sold off he had no claim whatever to the governance of the province. The Assembly then delegated Jennings and Budd to go to England to seek aid there. Byllynge, thus sorely pressed, appealed to George Fox and the other Quaker leaders to uphold his claim. Though Jennings and Budd would have sought redress at Whitehall they were persuaded to submit the dispute to the arbitration of Friends. George Fox was concerned about the matter since his *Short Journal* records more than a dozen meetings about "New Jarcey's busyness." In the end, however, Byllynge won his contention that the government, though subject to certain safeguards, remained in him. This was a keen disappointment to the settlers.

Harder blows were to come. In 1687 Byllynge died suddenly and his heirs sold out to Dr. Daniel Coxe, who immediately styled himself "governor." Coxe was a prominent London physician with some influence at court. He was also a great speculator and promoter and his thoughts regarding the destiny of his new acquisition make fantastic reading even today. Briefly, West Jersey would be the hub of a great colonial enterprise that would link this meagre colony with the fur trade of the Great Lakes on the one hand and the sugar trade of the West Indies on the other. Before becoming utterly disillusioned Coxe ac-

tually set up a whaling station and vineyards, complete with French wine-makers, on remote Delaware Bay. Coxe's Manor did not thrive, nor did his proposed pottery at Burlington, but the Doctor's agents sold a good deal of land in the Delaware Bay area. His control of a total of twelve shares at the start secured him ample rights to dividends of land. To protect themselves against Coxe the resident proprietors banded together and drew up regulations governing the distribution of land. Thus the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey, created in February, 1688, has had a continuous existence till the present. At that time no one seems to have questioned the propriety of relinquishing an important public power to a self-perpetuating body of private individuals. In fact the Assembly was apparently glad to rid itself of what had by then become a tedious and expensive task of land distribution. Provincial finances, too, were in bad shape and there was an accumulated indebtedness of £1,250. Far more serious to the Assembly was the problem of the right of government itself. Would Dr. Coxe recognize the power of the Assembly to make laws, or would he attempt to restrict this and similar rights granted by the Concessions?

Finally, there was the attempt of the imperial administration to consolidate the plantations in America and get rid of the proprietaries. As early as 1685, when Jennings and Budd were in London, writs of *quo warrento* had been issued against Rhode Island, Connecticut, East and West Jersey. The following year Sir Edmund Andros returned to America as governor of the Territory and Dominion of New England. In January, 1687, he annexed Rhode Island and in October, Connecticut. Meanwhile writs of *quo warrento* had been served upon the English proprietors of East and West Jersey, perhaps in the hope of shocking them into a voluntary surrender of both provinces. The East Jersey proprietors petitioned for a union of the Jersies under a governor selected by the Crown from among the proprietors, asking only that the soil and quit rents remain in the proprietors and that the Jersies be not united with the province of New York. The King referred the proposal to the

Board of Trade and in April, 1688, "the proprietors of East Jersey did surrender their pretended right to King James, which was accordingly accepted by him." Apparently the West Jersey proprietors did likewise, for a commission was issued to Andros directing him to annex New York and East and West Jersey to the Dominion of New England. There is nothing on record that the Assembly or the resident proprietors of West Jersey were consulted in any wise concerning these relevant matters.

In June, 1688, Governor Andros accompanied by Edward Randolph, his secretary, and several of his Council, left Boston to inspect the newly acquired portions of his Dominion and to receive the several governments newly assigned to him. He visited New York on August 11, Elizabethtown on the 15th and Burlington on the 18th. In announcing that he had proclaimed His Majesty's letters in West Jersey, Andros observed that Burlington was "crowded by *freinds* and all sorts of Contrey Poeple." Randolph's comments are equally interesting: "... the out places of both Provinces were very thinly inhabited & not one military officer in all West Jersey. They showed their great Satisfaction in being under His Ma'ties immediate Gov't." John Skene, the deputy governor of West Jersey was deprived of his office, but was permitted to remain on the bench of the Burlington court. Randolph informs us also that all the officials of the Jersies were continued in office "to their high content." The Council of Proprietors was ordered to surrender its records, which it reluctantly did, but petitioned Randolph that those relating to the distribution of lands be returned.

Chaos and confusion were now at their height. The Assembly had not met since 1687 and was not to meet again until 1692. In December, 1688, however, King James was dethroned and when the news reached Boston, Andros and his aides were promptly seized. The West Jersey proprietors in America made desperate efforts to contact Dr. Coxe and the London proprietors. "We stiled not Dr. Coxe Governour," they wrote because Andros "by sound of Trumpett proclaym'd the King's Commission constituting him governour of this place as a ter-

ritory of New England." But Dr. Coxe gave them little satisfaction. Despite the fact that he had run the number of his proprieties from approximately twelve to twenty, he was eager to dispose of his holdings. The Andros interlude had dampened his spirits, he had overextended himself in West Jersey, and, meanwhile, he had become interested in a grander scheme that contemplated large-scale trading operations from the Carolinas to the Mississippi. In 1692 he sold out to the West Jersey Society, and a sagacious Scotsman, Andrew Hamilton, was appointed governor of both Jersies by the London proprietors. Hamilton, with the exception of the brief period of the Basse interlude, was to rule over West Jersey until the final surrender of the province in 1702. Peace was at last restored, but the Quaker experiment in government was all but emasculated.

Incorporated in the deed of surrender in 1702 was a final dictum: that the rights vested in the Duke of York by the King were inalienable and could not "be assigned by him unto any other, much less divided, subdivided and conveyed from one to another." Thus it required from 1664 to 1702 to reright the sins of oversight committed by Charles II, his brother James and their advisers. The harm wrought the orderly development of a Quaker commonwealth in West New Jersey was incalculable.

West New Jersey was a Quaker experiment and as indicated it was planned and executed as a Quaker settlement. During the first five years of settlement 1,400 migrants came to Salem, Burlington and Gloucester. There were few who were not Friends. The residual population was small, consisting of a few hundred Indians and remnants of Swedes, Finns and Dutch who had drifted across the river from New Castle and its environs. These lived principally in the "lower tenths" between Timber and Salem creeks. Since the foci of settlement were at Salem in the south and Burlington-Gloucester to the north, they were not disturbed. During the proprietary period, aside from individuals, the only non-Quaker group worthy of mention were the settlers at Cape May, migrants from Long Island and Connecticut who had been attracted by the fisheries. In

West Jersey, then, one finds a Quaker society. Until the schism wrought by the Quaker apostate, George Keith, there was no division in their ranks. The advent of the agents of Coxe and, later, those of the West Jersey Society provided a nucleus of anti-Quaker opposition. By 1703 all factions had been absorbed into an Anglican clique that centered about the newly-built church of St. Mary's at Burlington. Despite the advent of royal government and the consequent loss of political influence, the tone of the West Jersey mores was that of the predominantly Quaker culture and it prevailed to the Revolution and beyond. During the early period, from 1675 to 1702, it was entirely that.

Daniel Leeds and his anti-Quaker friends claimed that by 1700 "the Christians" in West Jersey exceeded the Quakers in numbers, which is highly doubtful. They explained their political defeats by the Quakers as follows: "By their close contrivances at their pretended monthly, Quarterly & yearly religious meetings, they outdo us in Elections, by giving out to others who are simple . . . that if they Vote not ag'st us, & get an assembly of their own choice, We shall bring in the Black Coats or Preists (as they call them) & a Militia (which indeed We have not, but lye naked to all enemies); by means of which Reports, they carry Votes ag'st Us." Regardless of the truth of the statement, one of the principal reasons for the success of the Quaker settlements was the closely-knit organization of the Society of Friends. Hardly had the ships docked before meetings of worship were held—at Salem, Burlington and elsewhere. Scarcely a few months elapsed before the Monthly Meeting—caring for the outward or business affairs of the meeting—was established. The Monthly Meeting at Salem, the first in West Jersey, dates from 1676; that of Burlington from the next year. Monthly Meetings were grouped into Quarterly Meetings and the Quarterly Meetings combined to form the Yearly Meeting. Again, Salem and Burlington were the first Quarterly Meetings on the Delaware, dating from 1681. Like London Yearly Meeting, the Yearly Meeting on the Delaware emerged slowly. By 1684 when it was formally

organized Philadelphia had become settled and was exhibiting all the promise of a tremendous growth. For this reason, and out of deference to William Penn, the Yearly Meeting alternated between Burlington and Philadelphia. But so strong were Burlington and West Jersey in Quaker councils that it was not until 1764 that Philadelphia became the undisputed capital of Quakerism on the Delaware.

In the annals of the Society of Friends the American colonies played a conspicuous role so far as organization was concerned. Indeed it was not until 1653 that George Fox had conceived an organization for the Society and not until 1668 were the monthly meetings instituted throughout Great Britain. Actually several monthly meetings in New England were in existence by then, while Shrewsbury Monthly meeting in East Jersey dates from 1670. The London Yearly Meeting cannot be said to have become a permanent institution until 1678, a year after Burlington itself was founded. To be a delegate to a Quarterly or Yearly meeting was regarded as a signal honor. "The Quarterly Meeting," wrote George Fox, "should be made up of weighty, seasoned, and substantial Friends that understands the business of the Church; for no unruly and unseasoned persons should come there, nor indeed into the Monthly Meetings, but Those who are single-hearted, seasoned and honest."

As the years passed Quaker meetings of worship were established throughout the habitable parts of West Jersey. Indeed it is possible to trace the pattern of settlement of the province by following the establishment of these meetings. When a group of Friends was unable because of the distance to attend the established meeting, especially during the winter season, leave was given by Monthly Meeting for them to hold a meeting of worship of their own in the house of one of the members. Invariably this circumstance provided the germ of a new meeting. The first corporate step was to acquire land for use as a "burying place," later on to erect a meeting house —at first simple, then if the settlement prospered, the familiar brick meeting house. Later on provision was made for school-

ing the young in the arts of reading, writing and ciphering. A last phase was the establishment of a school which George Fox, and later William Penn in America, strongly recommended. Few West Jersey meetings, however, were large or affluent enough to maintain schools.

The settlers followed the stream banks into the interior. The Delaware for the most part was marshy and uninviting by comparison with bottom lands along the creeks. Indeed to assure equitable land distribution, early regulations limited the amount of land bordering a creek. And in scanning the surveys one is almost certain to find that one of the bounds of a farm is a creek. A mile or two inland from the Delaware, from the Falls at Trenton to the Cohansey, hamlets sprang up. Settlement in West Jersey was from west to east in contradistinction to later westward movement in America. The "Great American Desert" of West Jerseymen was the pine barren, which even today is sparsely inhabited. The Atlantic was singularly remote. The Quaker meetings along the seashore were few, far between and with one or two exceptions, of surprisingly early origin. The settled area for a half century was a strip ten to twenty miles broad that followed the Delaware from the Falls to Greenwich on the Cohansey. The pine barren lay eastward and was, until the forest resources were tapped, shunned by settlers.

At the end of 1681, five years after the first settling, Monthly Meetings had been established at Salem and Burlington and a small meeting of worship on the Rancocas. Another small meeting at Pine Point developed into Newton Meeting soon after the arrival of the Irish Friends in the Gloucester area, and four years later another was organized along the Pensaukin to the north of Cooper's Creek. Old Springfield Meeting or Copenny dates from 1682 when Burlington Monthly Meeting "settled" a meeting of worship on Barker's Creek. A year later settlement had reached Crosswicks Creek, a dozen miles north of Burlington and thus in 1684 Chesterfield Monthly Meeting was "settled" by Burlington Quarter. During the early eighteenth century this movement outward from Burlington con-

tinued supplemented by a filling in process as the population increased in density. Until settlers moved into Hunterdon at the close of the century, the northerly bounds of settlement extended from the Falls of the Delaware, easterly up the Assinpink and across country towards the Province Line. By 1696 there was a meeting of worship at Stony Brook along a fork of the Millstone. The old stone meeting house, erected in 1724 still stands as one of the outposts of West Jersey Friends. Similarly in 1727 Upper Springfield Meeting House, a distance of ten miles to the east of Copenny, was built. Here the pine barren was being approached. In 1716 Mount Holly Meeting House was erected, and this village on the upper Rancocas became during the second quarter of the eighteenth century the focus of a secondary migration. With the establishment of meetings at Arney's Mt. and at Vincentown, again the edge of the pine barren was reached.

Newton Monthly Meeting became the parent of the meetings in the middle area as settlement fanned out from Gloucester. The old Pensaukin meeting became Moorestown Meeting, and the germ of Lower Evesham dates back to 1694. It was not until 1760, however, that Upper Evesham was established at Medford on the borders of the pine barren. Spreading southeastward from Gloucester, Woodbury Meeting orginated in 1696 and in 1740 Upper Greenwich was established in the beautiful old village at Mickletown, Cropwell, Cinnaminson, Easton and Hopewell were not established until after the Revolution.

Salem, too, was a focal point of migration, both eastward and later, to the north. The meeting of worship of 1679 at Hancock's Bridge became Alloways Meeting, and in 1689 Greenwich Meeting was established on the Cohansey. This eastward thrust of settlers ultimately reached Port Elizabeth, on a branch of the Maurice River, but not until the Revolution. North and west of Salem the movement of settlers was slow and late. Pilesgrove Meeting at Woodstown on upper Salem Creek was not established until 1719 and Upper Penn's Neck at Pedrickstown came much later. Along the ocean shore a small number of Friends maintained contact during the early eigtheenth century through meetings at Seaville, Somer's Point, Leed's Point, Absecon and elsewhere. Meeting houses were eventually built

at Seaville (Cape May Meeting), at Smithville (the Gallaway or Great Egg Harbor Meeting). and at Tuckerton, then known as Fishtown or Clamtown (Little Egg Harbor Meeting). In the southern as in the middle area, the settlers took up lands along the creeks: on Salem Creek, Alloways Creek, on the Cohansey, the Maurice River, and Oldman's Creek.

Hunterton County, with a series of fertile valleys amid hilly country, orginally embraced the whole of West Jersey north of the Falls of the Delaware. It was during the eighteenth century the frontier of West Jersey. A meeting of worship established in 1727 later became Amwell Meeting. Kingwood Meeting (Quakertown) lay a dozen miles to the north and in mid-century Hardwick in the Great Pequest Meadows area was established. This brief recital of the establishment of Quaker meetings reconstructs the process of settlement in West Jersey and bears witness also to the extent to which West Jersey was predominantly a Quaker colony, more so than any other, not excluding Pennsylvania.

The meeting played an important part in the lives of Friends. Indeed it constituted a kind of balance wheel in the social pattern of the province. Quaker ideals and morals were projected on a high plane, and if one wished to remain a member in good standing, he dare not with impunity defy the discipline of Friends. One's conduct must satisfy the judgment of one's fellow worshippers; and, indeed, remedy at law was to be taken only after human patience had been exhausted. The formal Quaker Discipline developed slowly and after trial and error. Steps were taken to codify it in the minutes of the Burlington-Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in 1704 and again in 1719. Friends on the Delaware, as elsewhere throughout Quakerdom, sent annual reports to the London Yearly Meeting, and London reciprocated with "advices" regarding conduct and behavior that were adopted by the Yearly Meeting here and relayed to the quarterly and monthly meetings in West Jersey. After 1725 in order to stimulate local participation "queries" were sent out touching matters of conduct to the local meetings and in 1755 each Quarterly meeting was required to make a formal "answer" to each "query". Constant reminders by London Yearly Meeting of the practices of Friends, relayed to the local meetings, served to strengthen the unity of Friends everywhere.

In the early days of settlement adjustments in the social pattern were worked out quickly and with wisdom. Records of

births, deaths, marriage and membership were carefully kept. The Friends were most particular respecting certificates as to "clearness" respecting marriage. The "paling in of a burying ground...as a memorial to Generations to Come" was a first duty of every meeting. From the beginning there was concern for the poorly circumstanced. A committee of the meeting was appointed to canvass those in need. The minutes of early monthly meetings are replete with acts of kindness: assisting a family that had suffered loss by fire, obtaining a carriage to help with a burial, seeing that indentured servants were not abused. Orphans, too were cared for, and their rights were scrupulously upheld. When remarriage took place the meeting saw to it that proper provision was made for the children of the first marriage. It was the duty of the meeting to appoint guardians for all orphans, "until the child became of the age of chusing a guardian in writing."

Friends were admonished not to take disputes arising among them to law. When a dispute did occur it was referred to two or more Friends for arbitration. If arbitration failed it was taken directly to monthly meeting, "there to be ended." The meeting had little patience with those whose spirit "was in opposition against the Truth," and warned that if any party repudiated an award a judgement "will stand over his head until he repent." Not until 1710 did Yearly Meeting consent that Friends might seek a remedy in court but only if both parties requested a suit and testified that there was no other way of settlement. Slander was deprecated on the ground that it corrupted people's minds and was contrary to the unity of Friends. Cases of slander were carefully looked into.

Friends were warned to be honest in business. They must "keep to a word" in their dealings, avoid falling in debt, and not trade beyond their abilities. Those in debt could not presume upon their membership in the Society as a protection, "unjustly hoping to be out of range of civil authority & therefore careless of discharging their duty." In 1713, Yearly Meeting insisted that Friends "should be carefully just in making or manufacturing all commodities they sell or transport, because the country lies under blame in other parts, for that the commodities there of are not now so good as formerly and also frequently under weight."

The meeting insisted that Friends must be circumspect in their behavior. In 1694 Yearly Meeting discussed an important

testimony against looseness and vanity that had been received from London. Disapproval was expressed of running races, wrestling, pitching bars, laying wagers drinking with one another, and going from house to house to drink rum to excess and to talk idly. It was considered ill-becoming "to go from one woman to another keeping company, sitting together especially during the night season, spending precious time in idle discourse, and drawing the affections of one another many times, when there is no reality in it." Children should be taught to respect their parents even when not in their presence; they should never be cross in their speech but should answer their parents soberly and modestly or not at all. Parents in their turn should keep world's corrupt language out of their conversations and avoid acquiring vain. needless things. The father should not use tobacco, especially "walking or riding about with pipe in his mouth." Parents should teach through good example, that is, by sobriety, plain speech and modest apparel.

As prosperity increased among Friends, the admonitions against vanity multiplied. "None should wear longlapp'd sleeves or coats gathered at the sides, or superfluous buttons, or broad ribbons or long curled periwigs." Women must not "dress their heads immodestly, nor wear their garments indecently, as is too common, nor wear long scarves." Young women were admonished to adorn themselves in modest apparel. "not with Broidered Hair or Gold or Pearls or Costly Array." Yearly Meeting in 1698 begged London Friends who were merchants to prevent the shipment of "flower'd, striped or other gaudy stuffs, fringed curtains, ribbon hat bands, needless furniture for horses (such) as brass bosses or brass nails on the bridles nor anything else that may not suit the plainness of our profession." The following year they complained that "some came into this country with Fashionable Apparel & Great Wiggs, whereby they are an Evil Example & Loose in their Conversation." They complained also that the young men accompanying cargoes often took extravagant courses, spending their money and debauching themselves." It was clearly the duty of elder Friends to assume some responsibility towards them.

The even tenor of the Society of Friends along the Delaware was greatly disturbed in 1692 and subsequent years by the heresy of George Keith. This well-known episode led to a rent in the Society that lasted many years. Keith was an able man, but

his insistence upon doctrinal reform and his disputatious personality, after a long and bitter controversy led Friends finally to the decision that they could have no further unity with him. In the end the matter was decided by London Friends, when the controversy spread to England. It was most unfortunate that the dispute occured at all since Keith had a tower of strength in America in defending the Quakers against doctrinal attacks at a time when their position was weak. The upshot of the matter was, as you know, a division into Foxonian and Keithian Quakers. The Friends in America met the challenge by warring upon the Keithian faction. In the end it disappeared: some joined the Baptist sect, some abandoned the practice of religion, many were reclaimed, and others followed Keith into the Anglican fold. It is a story in itself, but not the least of its results, which is freely admitted by the Quaker historians, was an inner strengthening of Quakerism. In meeting the theological challenge of George Keith, the Quakers were forced to clarify and redefine their theological tenets.

When George Keith returned to America in 1702, he came as the first missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. After years of strife and soul-searching he had come to believe that religion must be clothed with an authority that was absolute and incumbent upon all believers. He desired, too, a religion that exhibited the outward signs of an inward and spiritual grace. These consolations he found in the Church of England. Furthermore, the Anglican Church was enjoying a great increase of popularity since it had come to the conclusion that it would stand independent of court, persecution and fine and carry its faith to the people. In 1699 the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge had been organized and two years later the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. During the next few years Keith travelled from Massachusetts to the Carolinas in behalf of the Society. When he arrived there was no church in New York except in the city itself, and none in East or West Jersey. "Except in two or three towns," he wrote of New Jersey, "there is no face of any Public Worship of any sort, but People live very mean like Indians." In 1703 St. Mary's Church was built at Burlington and George Keith preached the first sermon before Lord Cornbury, the first royal governor. His assistant, John Talbot, became the first minister, and served until 1725. Within half century other Anglican churches were founded at Salem, Hopewell, Swedesboro, Gloucester, Amwell, and Mt. Holly.

During the first fifty years of the eigtheenth century other sects added to the religious variety in West Jersey. Aside from the Swedish Lutheran churches at Swedesboro, Penn's Neck, Cohansey, Gloucester, and Egg Harbor, which were very ancient, the Baptists had taken root along the Delaware Bay shore, at Cohansey in 1683 and at Cape May in 1688. They spread throughout this southern area, and later appeared in other parts of the province, with old congregations at Hopewell and further to the north in Hunterdon County. The Presbyterians, too, were represented with migrations from the Philadelphia center, and perhaps more strongly in Hunterdon because of a strong current from East New Jersey. In time the Methodists and others appeared.It is true, however, that with the Keith schism and the transfer to the Crown in 1702, West Jersey was no longer a Quaker province in the sense indicated throughout this paper. The driving force of the Friends had been spent; they had failed in their effort, just as Penn had failed, to establish a Quaker Commonwealth in the New World. Their attempt, however, will never be forgotten; is is woven into the pattern of the complicated history of this State; and likewise this Quaker colony has made its full contribution to the rich and varied social and cultural heritage of New Jersey.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The One Hundred and Fourth Annual Meeting of The New Jersey Historical Society was held at the Society's building, 230 Broadway, Newark, New Jersey, at twelve o'clock noon on Wednesday, October 26, 1949.

The President, Mr. Charles B. Bradley, presided, and the Recording Secretary, Mr. Donald B. Kipp, kept the minutes of the proceedings.

The calling of the roll was waived and the Secretary reported that a quorum was present.

Rabbi Solomon Foster delivered the invocation.

After opening remarks by the President, the minutes of the 1948 Annual Meeting, which were printed in the January, 1949, issue of the Proceedings, were approved without reading.

The Nominating Committee for the nomination of trustees was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Richard Hartshorne and Messrs. Frederick H. Groel and P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, Jr. During the deliberation of that Committee the report of the Trustees was received and filed.

The Nominating Committee submitted its report nominating Messrs. Dominic A. Cavicchia, J. Nelson Carter, Charles C. Gardner, Henry W. Pilch, Wilson C. Ely, John O. Bigelow and Monsignor James F. Kelly for election as Trustees to serve for a period of three years and until their successors shall be elected and qualify. There being no further nominations, upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously adopted, the Secretary was directed to cast a ballot for the election of the foregoing nominees. Such a ballot was cast and Messrs. Dominic A. Cavicchia, J. Nelson Carter, Charles C. Gardner, Henry W. Pilch, Wilson C. Ely, John O. Bigelow and Monsignor James F. Kelley were accordingly elected Trustees for a term of three years and until their successors shall be elected and qualify.

There upon the following reports, which are appended hereto, were received and ordered filed:

The report of the Treasurer, submitted by Mr. Frederick Frelinghuysen.

The report of the Finance Committee, submitted by Mr. Frederick H. Groel, Chairman.

The report of the House Committee, submitted by the Recording Secretary in the absence of Dr. William R. Ward, the Chairman.

The report of the Editorial Committee, submitted by Mr. William A. Ellis, Chairman.

The report of the Library Committee, submitted by Mrs. Maud H. Greene, Librarian.

The report of the Museum Committee, submitted by Mrs. Harold Dennis in the absence of Mr. Wilson C. Ely, Chairman.

The report of the Woman's Branch, submitted by Mrs. Richard Hartshorne, President.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Elmer T. Hutchinson.

The report of the Membership Committee, submitted by Mr. Damon G. Douglas, Chairman.

The President commented briefly upon the activities of the various Committees.

There being no further business, the meeting recessed to reconvene at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The meeting reconvened at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The President introduced Dr. John E. Pomfret, the President of the College of William and Mary. Dr. Promfret thereupon

delivered an address upon the subject of "Early West New Jersey"

At the conclusion of the address the meeting adjourned.

Donald B. Kipp
Recording Secretary

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Your Trustees submit herewith the report of their activities during the last year, the one hundred and fourth of the Society's existence. Many events and developments will be reviewed in the reports of the Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary and of the several Standing Committee, which are appended to and made a part of this report.

At the Trustees' organization meeting in November, following the 1948 Annual Meeting, the following officers were elected:

President	Charles B. Bradley
First Vice President	Right Rev. Benjamin M. Washburn
Second Vice President	Frederick H. Groel
Third Vice President	Damon G. Douglas
Treasurer	Frederick Frelinghuysen
Librarian	Mrs. Maude H. Greene
Corresponding Sec.	Elmer T. Hutchinson
Recording Sec.	Donald B. Kipp

At the same meeting, Mr. Donald A. Sinclair, of the staff of the Rutgers University Library, was elected to fill a vacancy on the Board caused by the resignation of Mr. Allison Dodd.

In November, our President, Mr. Charles B. Bradley, represented the Societly at a conference of historians held at Rutgers University.

A Spring Meeting of the Society was held on May 11, 1949. at which former Governor Walter E. Edge delivered an interesting address on "New Jersey during the Past Fifty Years."

During the year, we lost two members who had been active for many years on the board of Trustees, Mr. Russell B.

Rankin, who died on June 26, 1949, and Mr. Allison Dodd, who died on July 8, 1949. Memorial resolutions adopted by the Board of Trustees are printed in the October, 1949, issue of the Proceedings.

The liquidation of Alliance Investment Company in which the Society had a substantial interest will be reported by the Finance Committee. It is expected that this liquidation and the reinvestment of the proceeds, will produce additional revenue to meet our current operating requirements. In this connection, a number of necessary repairs have been authorized. You will note that the south gallery, or Vanderpool Room, has been completely redecorated; removal of the Howard W. Hayes Collection to the Newark Museum has made this room available for historical exhibits. It has been felt that the Hayes Collection is more appropriately shown at the Museum. Certain exterior repairs, including much needed painting of the iron fencing, have also been authorized.

We are very pleased indeed to note a substantial increase in membership. After accounting for losses during the year by reason of resignations and deaths, we have a net increase of 81 persons. We are also pleased to report 3 additional institutional memberships.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD B. KIPP
Recording Secretary

REPORT OF TREASURER

I submit herewith the Balance Sheet as of September 30, 1949, and Operating Statement for fiscal year ended on that date, with corresponding figures for the preceding fiscal year.

The Unrestricted Fund has a net worth of approximately $553,000, an increase of some $27,000 due principally to capital donations and profits on the sale and liquidation of investments, less the operating deficit.

The Endowment Fund has a net worth of approximately $55,000, an increase of some $19,000 due principally to setting

BALANCE SHEET

(As of September 30, 1949 and 1948)

UNRESTRICTED FUND

ASSETS

	1949	1948
Cash in Banks	$ 2,988.00	$ 987.48
Investments	143,608.41	118,598.60
Due from Endowment Fund	559.94	0
Library and Museum —		
Land and Building	355,753.56	355,753.56
Equipment	50,738.50	50,738.50
Contents	1.00	1.00
Total	$553,649.41	$526,079.14

LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH

U. S. Income Tax Withheld		$ 110.77	$ 77.10
Net Worth —			
Balance, Oct. 1, 1948	$526,002.04		
Capital Donations and Legacy	28,078.55		
Net Profit on Sales and Liquidation of Investments	3,454.25		
	$557,534.84		
Less —			
Operating Deficit	3,996.20		
		553,538.64	526,002.04
Total		$553,649.41	$526,079.14

up our books a life insurance policy which we have held for many years.

The Library and Museum Fund has a net worth of approximately $1,800, an increase of some $400, due to sales of books and archives having exceeded purchases during the year.

The Woman's Branch Fund has a net worth of approximately $2,800, the same as last year.

An operating deficit of approximately $4,000 was incurred, about the same as last year. In each case the deficit was anticipated and was financed out of the Unrestricted Fund in order to permit us more fully to perform our functions, pending liquidation of the Alliance Investment Company and the investment of our share of the proceeds in income-producing securities, a step now substantially accomplished.

Operating income amounted to almost $12,000—some $2,500 more than last year, due to increases in investment income, dues, current donations and sales of the Proceedings. On the other hand, expenses increased by about the same amount, due principally to the enlargement of the staff, the expense of which was covered in part by special donations.

Particularly gratifying was the growth of interest in the Proceedings, the revenues from which increased by more than $500.

Our investments will be covered by the report of the Finance Committee. Therefore, I shall not comment upon them, except to say that investments purchased are carried at cost, and those received as donations are carried at their estimated values at the time of acquisition.

It is felt that the results for the year are highly satisfactory; but it is hoped that the anticipated increase in investment income during the coming year will enable us to continue —and possibly to broaden—the scope of our activities without incurring a further operating deficit.

Respectfully submitted,
FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN
Treasurer

ENDOWMENT FUND

ASSETS

Cash in Bank	$ 56.85	$ 96.85
Investments	35,716.68	35,705.74
Life Insurance Policy	19,515.25	0
Total	$ 55,288.78	$ 35,802.59

LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH

Due to Unrestricted Fund			$ 559.94	$ 0
Net Worth —				
Balance, Oct. 1, 1948	$ 35,802.59			
Life Insurance Policy	19,515.25			
	$ 55,317.84			
Less —				
Loss on Redemption of Investment	$ 123.75			
Life Insurance Premium	465.25			
	$ 589.00			
			54,728.84	35,802.59
Total			$ 55,288.78	$ 35,802.59

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM FUND

ASSETS

	1949	1948
Cash in Bank	$ 1,818.43	$ 1,374.67

NET WORTH

Balance, Oct. 1, 1948	$1,374.67		
Interest	24.94		
Sales of Books and Archives	581.35		
	$1,980.96		
Purchase of Books	162.53		
Total		$ 1,818.43	$ 1,374.67

WOMAN'S BRANCH

ASSETS

Cash in Bank	$ 29.72	$ 29.72
Investments	2,830.70	2,830.70
Total	$ 2,860.42	$ 2,860.42

NET WORTH

Net Worth	$ 2,860.42	$ 2,860.42

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPT. 30, 1949 AND SEPT. 30, 1948

	1949		1948	
INCOME				
Investments	$4,185.12		$3,885.00	
Dues	4,716.50		4,461.00	
Donations	1,570.00		230.00	
Proceedings	1,506.83		960.83	
Miscellaneous	9.17		5.16	
Total Income		$11,987.62		$ 9,541.99

EXPENSES

Payroll	$9,043.96		$7,694.96	
Insurance	209.90		223.16	
Building	3,043.45		2,353.46	
Office	791.32		344.01	
Membership	604.95		1,039.95	
Proceedings	1,785.35		1,483.58	
Audit, Legal and Investment	224.00		224.00	
Miscellaneous	280.89		107.45	
Total Expenses		15,983.82		13,470.57
OPERATING DEFICIT		$ 3,996.20		$ 3,928.58

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

(As of September 30, 1949)

UNRESTRICTED FUND

Shs.	Stocks	
	Alliance Investment Co. (In liquidation)	$ 1.00
500	American Insurance Co.	9,875.00
200	Celanese Corporation	4,790.53
100	Continental Oil Co.	3,859.59
500	Firemen's Insurance Co.	8,875.00
4	First National Bank of New York	5,892.00
40	Middlesex Water Co. 7% Pfd.	5,560.00
133	Pacific Gas and Electric	5,255.94
100	Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey	6,870.34
586	The Prospect Heights Improvement Co.	43,032.59
203	Texas Corporation	10,665.36
200	Union Carbide and Carbon Co.	8,110.06
	Total	$112,787.41

Mortgage

	Mortgage on premises 2472 Third Avenue, New York City (unpaid principal $35,000; interest—4% per annum)	30,821.00
	Total Investments	$143,608.41

ENDOWMENT FUND

	Bonds	
$3,000.	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe 4s '95	$ 2,743.75
2,000.	Baltimore and Ohio "B" 5s '75	1,965.83
3,000.	Chicago and Western Indiana 4s '52	2,814.50
5,000.	Morris and Essex 3½s 2000	2,062.50
100.	United States Defense — Series F	75.00
	Total Bonds	$ 9,661.58
Shs.	Stocks	
75	Allied Stores 4% Cum. Pfd.	$ 7,500.00
50	Bethlehem Steel 7% Pfd.	7,292.35
25	Burlington Mills 4% Pfd.	2,521.25
100	Deere and Co. $1.40 Pfd.	3,746.81
50	Union Oil Company of California, "A" $3.75 Pfd.	4,994.69
	Total Stocks	$ 26,055.10
	Total Investments	$ 35,716.68

WOMAN'S BRANCH

20	Bethlehem Steele 7% Pfd.	$ 2,830.70

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTE

The Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees submits the following report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1949:

During the year a number of important changes took place in the Society's Investment Account. In August, 2,776 shares of Alliance Investment Company stock were surrendered and the Society received a first liquidating dividend equivalent to $25 per share and a participation certificate evidencing our proportionate interest in the remaining assets of the company. The dividend was paid as follows:

Cash	$38,329.00
Assignment of mortgage of 2472 Third Avenue Corp., a New York corporation, on premises located at that address, in New York City. Bronx County; original principal $40,000; amortized as of July 1, 1949 to $35,000; taken over on a 6% basis to maturity.	30,821.00
Total	$69,150.00

The cash proceeds, plus $60.17 from the Unrestricted Fund, were invested in the following securities:

500 shs. American Insurance Co.
500 shs. Firemen's Insurance Co.
100 shs. Standard Oil Co. (N. J.)
80 shs. Texas Co.
200 shs. Union Carbide

The 45 shares of Michigan Consolidated Gas 4 ¾ preferred stock held in the Endowment Fund were redeemed and the proceeds reinvested in 50 shares of Union Oil Company of California $3.75 preferred stock.

During the year the Society exercised its right to subscribe for 12 shares of Pacific Gas and Electric Company and received a stock dividend of three shares of Texas Company.

To raise funds to meet the current operating deficit, the Society sold 50 shares of Corn Products Refining Company

and 100 shares of General Electric Company from the Unrestricted Fund.

Donations of 294 shares of the Prospect Heights Improvement Company and 100 shares of Alliance Investment Company were received during the year.

The schedule of investments held at the close of the fiscal year is appended to the report of the Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted for the Finance Committee

FREDERICK H. GROEL
Chairman

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

The New Jersey Historical Society has occupied this building since 1931. It was so well constructed that, apart from the redecorating of the various rooms, only minor repairs have been necessary. During the past year a passage has been made. by the installing of a door, from the North Gallery to the kitchen. The passage greatly facilitates the serving of refreshments upon social occasions.

Several months ago the Howard Hayes Collection was removed from the South Gallery to the Newark Museum. Since that time this gallery has been entirely redecorated at considerable expense. Venetian blinds have been ordered and will soon be installed. When this work has been completed this gallery will be exceptionally attractive.

As you entered the building you may have observed the painting of the iron fence on Broadway and Taylor Street. This was necessary because of rust. Some necessary cement work is also receiving attention.

All parts of the building have been maintained in cleanliness and in good order by Mr. James Bianco, our very efficient Superintendent.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM R. WARD
Chairman of the House Committee

REPORT OF THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

The work of the Editorial Committee, consisting of the preparation and publishing of our *"Proceedings"*, comes consistently under the attention of our members and therefore hardly needs a formal report. Our magazine has appeared quarterly, if not exactly when due, at least, after paying deference to mechanical difficulties, approximately when due, faithful to its schedule after a fashion.

It represents the permanent printed record of the work of the Society. It also tries to make available to our members and to interested historical scholars and students such items from our shelves whose usefulness would be increased if put in printed form. In addition, it tries to hold the interest of its readers who may not care to go into detail in a historical subject.This threefold program should not be limited to the taste and judgment of one or a few individuals, and therefore the Committee would welcome expressions of opinion or suggestions as to what should be presented from time to time in our pages.

Respectfully submitted,

William A. Ellis

Chairman

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

It is encouraging to reportthat during the past year the activities of our Library have increased in many ways. We had during this period 1468 visitors to our reading room, and, as in former years, the greatest percentage of these and of our correspondents still lies in the genealogical field. However, the smaller percentage, interested purely in New Jersey history, still come to us for material on the State not available elsewhere. using our manuscripts, our rare pamphlets and New Jersey newspapers. Here the interest of late seems to be mostly in the political and economic problems of various periods.

As you may have noted in our April Proceedings, we inaugurated a new department—"Work on New Jersey History

in Progress". Here we list the names of those who are interested in and writing on some special phase of New Jersey history, and the subject on which each one is engaged. We hope this will be of assistance to the student, that through this list he may learn the location of other material pertinent to his subject. Also it may help to avoid duplication of subjects. We endeavor to keep a list of those working in our Library and to offer them the advantage of this special service.

As noted in last year's report, there is still an increasing amount of out-of-state interest in New Jersey history, and our correspondence from the middle and far west has increased accordingly. We have received and answered 296 letters besides those replied to by our Corresponding Secretary.

Our card file of deaths and marriages, culled from the early Newark and Elizabeth newspapers and on which we have been working for several years, has become increasingly valuable, not only to genealogical searchers, but for biographical information as well. This now consists of approximately 36,000 cards. This year we added about 1,000 of such data from Newark newspapers and will add shortly about 3,000 more taken from Trenton newspapers. Later we hope to copy such items from papers farther south in the State. We are endeavoring to cover the years from the time of the first newspaper to about 1850, when such statistics were required by law to be registered at Trenton.

We have received as gifts nearly 200 books, pamphlets and a number of manuscripts. Perhaps the most outstanding of these is the gift of Mr. William B. Hornblower of New York and consists of eight volumes of Hornblower miscellaneous letters and papers arranged by late George Sanford Hornblower, fath- of the donor. This is the beginning of a larger Hornblower collection. And from Mr. Richard C. Woodward of Bordentown we received a collection of manuscripts including the second volume of John Lawrence's field book covering his surveys from 1752 to 1772. This supplements the Society's copy of his first field book used in running the line of division be-

tween East and West Jersey. This volume and the accompanying manuscripts in this collection are described in our July Proceedings of this year.

We have purchased a number of books from our Library Fund and have added to our imprint file some interesting New Jersey items, one of particular interest being "The Glebe House", a tale, printed by Black & North in Salem and was the first novel printed in that county.

Last year we reported one addition to our staff, Mrs Harold Dennis, who has been in charge of the Museum, but at the same time has been able to assist materially in the Library. She has charge of all exhibits including those in the library and so has relieved our small staff of that work. This past year we have added one other assistant, Miss Alice R. Palmatier, who is assisting in the Library in a secretarial capacity, and numerous other ways. With this extra we have been able to resume cataloguing of books, pamphlets and manuscripts and we now have hopes of decreasing gradually the large backlog of material wanting to be placed on our shelves. We have resumed the use of Library of Congress printed cards, which will assist materially in speeding up this part of our work.

Again, as last year, may I remind all our members that we are collecting for the future everything we can on New Jersey's present activities, and anything you may have on its past activities—books, pamphlets city directories old and new diaries, letters, manuscripts of all description are welcome gifts, so before you discard anything you may have please get in touch with us. And remember, also, we do like books printed in New Jersey prior to 1850. These would be a welcome addition to our imprint file.

In closing I wish to thank our staff, Miss Coons, who assists in the library Mrs, Dennis and our Superintendent, Mr. Bianco, for his never failing help in our times of need, especially in the newspaper stacks, when large and cumbersome volumes are requested for use.

We look forward more hopefully than ever to a busy and useful year, and will endeavor to still be of service to those who come looking to us for help.

FOR THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

MAUD H. GREENE
LIBRARIAN

REPORT OF THE MUSEUM COMMITTEE

In the past year many gifts have been received by our Museum, some by bequest, others from people still living, who more and more are realizing that here their precious heirlooms will be cared for and can be enjoyed by many, now and in the future. The objects received are large and small, some valuable, others of no great intrinsic but of historic value. They are of infinite variety and the total number is 193.

The gifts comprise furniture, old flags, china and glass, household articles and photographs of people and places. We have received seven fine oil portraits of residents of New Jersey, as well as some old prints and samples. Clothing of all kind has come to us, men's, women's and children's; dress accessories and jewelry; uniforms and mementoes of wars from the Revolution to World War II. We have received valuable additions to our collection of bead bags and fans. One gift that caused the Committee to stop and consider was an album containing a very complete collection of admittance cards to various "Speak Easies", relic of the Prohibition Era. It was accepted, as the Committee decided it was of historic interest. Another gift is an oak trestle table, made in 1700. A fine mantle which was in the original Elisha Boudinot House on Park Place, Newark, has been presented to us and a handmade lock from a house which was standing in Newark in 1776.

One gift that is particularly interesting came from the Gloucester County Historical Society. In July, 1948 during dredging operations in the Delaware River, the sunken hulk of an old ship was discovered and its cargo of metal household and farm implements was pumped ashore along with the sand and

river bottom. Authorities agree that this was a ship bringing necessary articles to the Colonies and that it probably sank about 1750. In the case in the Library is displayed this Gloucester County Historical Society gift, a few pieces from that cargo.

Some of the acquistions received during this past year are now on display in the various galleries of this building.

We wish to thank our many kind friends who have brought gifts to this Society and we would urge all of you to remember us when you find something of historic interest. This Society is collecting not only articles from the past, but of the present. Today will some day be past history, therefore we desire to build for the future.

In October, 1948, with the assistance of Mr. Joseph Osgood, this Society arranged a transportation exhibit in connection with the New Jersey Central Railroad's one hundredth anniversary. Other exhibits of interest have been of costumes, early American prints, old maps, colonial household utensils and children's clothing.

Five of our oil portraits have been restored, the cost being borne by the Woman's Branch.

Last May, at the request of Mrs. Louis Pennington, the donor, the Howard Hayes Collection was removed from this building to the Newark Museum, which institution becomes its new owner.

During the year various groups of students, young and old, have visited our building and have been personally shown through it.

The Woman's Branch, as always, has been most helpful to the Museum Committee, both by giving of their actual time and their excellent advice. Their financial assistance is much appreciated. Our thanks go to them.

We would like to thank, also Mr. Bianco for his willing and efficient assistance at all times, and Mrs.Bianco for the many things that she has done for us.

Respectfully submitted,

WILSON C. ELY,
Chairman of the Museum Committee

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S BRANCH

The Board of managers of the Woman's Branch of the Society has held nine monthly meetings in the past year, preceded by informal lunches for the out of town members, both men and women. These lunches are arranged and served at cost by the House Committee.

The Museum Committee has ably assisted Mrs. Dennis in care and arrangement of exhibits and galleries. Such matters as reupholstery, renewal of curtains, cabinet work repairs have been undertaken, as well as the cleaning and restoration of some of our portraits. A new cabinet has been installed for the care of our growing and important collection of costumes.

The membership of the Women's Branch is today 337. We hope that you will help us to increase our numbers by urging your friends to join our Society, that the interest in the work of preserving the records of the history of our state, may be extended, and our power to carry on the work be increased.

I would also like to remind you to be mindful of the museum when you are going over your relics. There could be no better place for the safekeeping of all articles that demonstrate the arts and customs of the past, than in this beautiful fireproof building, where all may study them and enjoy them.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN S. HARTSHORN
President, Woman's Branch

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Although the correspondence received by your Secretary during the past fiscal year has, as usual, related in large part to genealogical and biographical matters. it is gratifying to report a continuance of broader and more serious interest in the fields of general and local history. The many inquiries received from students engaged in graduate work reflect the high esteem in which our Society is held by institutions of learning throughout the country.

Of the three hundred and twenty letters received, one hundred and twenty related to historical subjects; one hundred and sixty-five to genealogical and biographical questions; while the remaining thirty-five pertained to literary, biographical, archaeological, and miscellaneous subjects. The number of letters sent out reached a total of three hundred and forty-two. In addition to the foregoing, a considerable amount of correspondence was exchanged in connection with the publication of the *New Jersey Archives*, as well as with the various officers of your Society. As usual, many inquiries were answered by your Librarian, Mrs. Maud H. Greene.

It is a pleasure to announce the publication of another (volume 41) of the *New Jersey Archives* series. This volume comprises abstracts of New Jersey wills for the years 1810-13. It is a well printed octavo volume of 560 pages, and is available to members of our Society at $3.50. The price to non-members is $4.00. Orders are being recevied by our Librarian. Volume, 42, containing abstracts of New Jersey wills from 1814-17, is now in the press. It will cover approximately 627 pages, and (judging from present indications) should be ready for publication by about June first.

Inasmuch as the time allotted for the delivery of this report precludes even a brief review of the numerous genealogical queries received, I shall mention only an example of the wishful thinking that frequently characterizes those relating to Revolutionary ancestors. It appears to be the prevailing belief in

some quarters that should one's family name be the same as that of a Revolutionary worthy, then *per se* one is a direct descendant of said soldier. Such conclusions recall the story of a Harvard professor, lecturing on "The Medes and the Persians," who was approached by a gushing lady. "I'm particularly interested in your subject," she said. "You see, my mother was a Meade."

Since many non-genealogical subjects on which information has been sought are of concern only to the inquirer, I shall confine myself to recounting just a few that are of general interest. What was the origin of the name Bottle Hill, when was it so designated, and when was is changed to Madison? The origin of the name is clouded by the mists of time. Although it is recorded that the original settlement began about 1740, it is highly probable that some years must have elapsed before it attained proportions that justified a name of any kind. Such accounts as we have are based entirely on tradition and vary as to the circumstances that brought about the name Bottle Hill. One is that it was a corruption of Battle Hill, so named because of an affray between two Indians tribes that occured in the vicinity prior to the coming of the white man. Another is that the first tavern in the village, fomerly located on what is now the corner of Ridgedale and Park Avenues, used a bottle suspended from a cross-arm atop a pole as its sign—thence the name Bottle Hill. The latter appears the more probable explanation. Be that as it may the name was changed at a meeting of the townpeople on September 29, 1834.

A Western inquirer writes: I have been informed that the first Sunday school in the United States was established in Newark—where can proof of this be found? Miss Anna Richards, daughter of Rev. Dr. James Richards, and afterwards wife of Rev. Aaron Beach, organized the first Sunday school class in Newark at the First Presbyterian church in 1814, and in May, 1815, it was enlarged into a Sunday school by the Rev. Burr Baldwin. Although frequently referred to as the first organization of its kind in New Jersey, it is not entitled to that distinction since it was preceded by one established at Newton in

1812 by the Rev. Joseph L. Shafer. The first Sunday school in the United States was organized at Philadelphia in 1791 by members of several different Protestant denominations of that city.

Another question was whether the State of New Jersey ever included a county named Musconetcong. No—but proposals to set off a county bearing such name were given serious consideration. During the year 1859 the inhabitants of Independence and adjoining townships of Warren County met on several occasions to consider the advantages that might result were a new county established. As the proposal finally met with general approval, it probably would have been adopted had it not been for the insistence by residents of Independence Township that the county seat be located in Hackettstown. This stand aroused so much dissatisfaction on the part of other proponents of the new county that, at a meeting on January 16, 1860, it was resolved to strike out Hackettstown as the proposed seat for the public buildings, whereupon representatives of practically all the other townships concerned clamored widely for the coveted honor. Additional meetings followed, but since no agreement could be reached as to the location of the courthouse, the proposal finally died a natural death.

A student of eugenics asked the cause to which the declining birth rate among old New Jersey families might be attributed. As this related to a subject on which I have no knowledge, I was unable to offer an explanation. However, it occurs to me that one answer might be that the stork is a bird with a very large bill.

Another interesting query was: Were any mills in operation in New Jersey prior to the year 1700? If so, what kinds, and where were they located? The first corn mill in the colony was erected at Woodbridge in 1670 by Jonathan Dunham, who agreed with the town to furnish "two good stones of at least five foot in diameter." As an encouragement, he received a grant of land and was allowed a toll of one sixteenth of all the corn he ground. In 1682, New Jersey's first saw mill was also built in this town. Mahlon Stacy, in 1680, erected a flour mill

in Trenton on the Assanpink Creek. It was sold in 1690 to William Trent, who demolished the building—a small log structure of one and a half stories—and replaced it with one of blue sandstone, two stories high, which was utilized for the same purpose. This building remained a landmark until 1843, when it was carried away during a flood on the Assanpink Creek. Newark appointed Robert Treat and Richard Harrison, in 1668, to erect a grist mill on the brook at the north end of the town, and required that "two of the six days of the week be set aside as grinding days." A grist mill on Rancocas Creek in Burlington County was built by Thomas Olive in 1680. A similar mill was erected ten miles below Little Egg Harbor by John Townsend in 1690. That other mills had been established before the year 1700 is revealed by a letter from Governor Rudyard, dated May 1683, wherein he says "there are five or six [mills] going up here [New Jersey] this spring." Although not built during the seventeenth century, it may be of interest to mention that the first paper mill in New Jersey and the second in the colonies, was erected in Elizabeth-town between the years 1725 and 1728 by William Bradford, New York's first printer.

Another subject upon which information was sought, was whether Trenton or one of its adjoining towns was ever known as Federal Town or Federal City. Inasmuch as such an erroneous belief still exists among some of the older generation, a presentation of the underlying facts may explain the origin of this tradition. Prior to the adoption of the Constitution, September 17, 1787, Congress held its sessions in various places, but principally at New York and Philadelphia. In June, 1783, the first step was taken to provide a permanent residence for Congress by arranging that a session be held on the first Monday of the following October to consider such offers as might be made by states seeking that honor. In response, New Jersey agreed to yield to the United States jurisdiction over any district in the colony to the extent of twenty miles square and to grant £30,000 toward the purchase of lands and the erection of buildings. On October 7, 1783, a motion was made in Congress "that

buildings for the use of Congress be erected on the banks of the Delaware near Trenton or of the Potomac near Georgetown, provided a suitable district can be procured on one of the rivers aforesaid for a federal town. By amendment the names of the towns were stricken out and the rivers left. Later in the day it was resolved that the federal town should be "on the banks of the Delaware, and then the site should be "near the Falls," —that is near Trenton on the Jersey side, or in Pennsylvania on the opposite side. A committee of five was appointed to view the respective locations. The prospect of Trenton's being decided upon appeared so promising that Dr. David Cowell, of Trenton, made provision in his will, dated December 17, 1783, that £100 be given to Congress should they locate at Lamberton (then a precinct of Trenton). On December 23, 1784, an ordinance was introduced providing for the appointment of three commissioners to lay out a district of not less than two or exceeding three square miles on the banks of either side of the Delaware, not lower than Lamberton or more than six miles above it, for a federal town. Aware of the opportunity afforded, owners of land within the proposed area sought eagerly to dispose of their holdings at exorbitant prices. A typical instance of the kind was that of Joseph Higbee who advertised in Trenton's *New Jersey Gazette* for several months during the year 1785 offering "a valuable tract of land containing three hundred acres, situated within three miles of Trenton, and within one mile of Lamberton, where it is expected the federal town will be built."

In 1787, the Constitution of the United States was adopted, and with it the Congress of the Confederacy expired. As the Constitution provided the seat of government should be in district "not exceeding ten miles square," which should be ceded to the legislation of Congress, the convention of New Jersey which ratified the Constitution recommended to the Legislature that further efforts be made to have the capital located in New Jersey. This proposal was authorized on September 9, 1788, whereupon Elias Boudinot in the House of Representatives submitted his state's offer of the required lands. However, the

offer was declined by a vote of four to forty-six, thus ending Trenton's hope of becoming the seat of government.

Recently a graduate student in agricultural science informed us that while engaged in gathering material for a doctrinal dissertation, he had examined a number of issues of a magazine called the *Working Farmer* established in New York early in 1849 under the editorship of J. J. Mapes. Having learned that the editor was a resident of New Jersey, he desired information relating to his life, activities and accomplishments. Inasmuch as Mapes resided for many years in the Lyons Farms section of Newark and was acclaimed one of America's outstanding scientists and probably the foremost agriculturist of his time in the country, mention of some of the highlights of his life may be found of interest.

James Jay Mapes was born on Long Island May 29, 1806, and died in New York City January 11, 1866. After receiving a common-school education, he obtained employment as an office clerk, but, inspired with a determination to further his education, he devoted practically all his spare time to the study of natural philosophy and chemistry. In 1832 he devised a method of refining sugar, which in principle, is still generally used today. Further experiments in this field resulted in the invention of a machine for manufacturing sugar from the cane, which was adopted in Cuba and Santa Cruz, as well as in all of the British East Indies where sugar was made. Finally he discovered a process whereby sugar could be made from West Indies molasses, which was widely adopted in this country. In 1840 he began editing and publishing in New York *The American Repertory of Arts, Sciences and Manufactures.* He was appointed professor of chemistry and natural philosphy in the National Academy of Design of New York, where he delivered a series of lectures on the chemistry of colors. Subsequently he accepted a call as professor of chemistry and natural philosophy in the American Institute. In recognition of his scholarship, he was elected an honorary member of the Scientific Institute of Brussels, the Royal Society of St. Petersburg, and the Geographical Society of Paris. In 1847 he re-

moved to Newark and purchased a large farm at Lyons Farms. This proved a sterile, barren, unpromising tract; yet, under Mapes' judicious system of cultivation and fertilization, it became known as the "garden spot" of New Jersey. Here he devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural experiments, especially in plant nutrition. The utilization of chemical fertilizers was a study that absorbed his attention for many years. He originated the use of super-phosphates, receiving in 1859 a patent for his process. Among the farming implements he invented was the lifting sub-soil plow which prove a boon to farmers.

In 1844 Mr. Mapes was elected president of the New York Mechanics Institute, and in 1848 organized the Franklin Society of Newark. His inaugural address in January of that year was published in Newark by order of the Board of Trustees. In February of 1849 he established a new monthly farm paper the *Working Farmer* of which he was editor until 1864. During the years of 1850-55 his interest in the culture of sweet corn prompted him to distribute the seed gratuitously among New Jersey farmers. By so doing, he emulated, in a limited way, the eccentric "Johnnie Appleseed" (Jonathan Chapman) who, you will recall, traveled from place to place in the West, giving away apple seeds. Although he was subsequently recognized as an oustanding pioneer in the field of scientific agriculture, many of his ideas met with strong opposition and even derision from the agricultural press. Yet, as time passed, one journal after another quietly adopted his views, both in theory and practice. At the time of his death there were scarcely any that disputed his early opinions. Today he is an almost forgotten man, his only memorial being an avenue in Newark, intersecting what was his homestead farm, which bears his name.

It might be added that his daughter, Mary Elizabeth Mapes Dodge, an outstanding writer, will long be remembered for her delightful children's book *Hans Brinker, or The Silver Skates,*

published in 1865 which has been translated into the Dutch, French and several other European languages.

Respectively submitted
ELMER T. HUTCHINSON
Corresponding Secretary

REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Our membership has increased during the year by more than ten per cent and now stands at 871. One hundred fifteen new members have been inducted against a loss by death and deletion of thirty four making a net gain of 81. The breakdown by classes shows

Institutional members	4	An increase of	3
Sustaining members	49	A decrease of	1
Life members	145	A decrease of	6
Contributing members	673	An increase of	85
Total	871	An increase of	81

This encouraging record is entirely the result of increased interest and activity on the part of the members of our Society in suggesting membership to their friends. For example, one good member wrote brief personal notes to a number of her friends enclosing application cards. Every recipient replied with thanks and over half enclosed completed applications and are now members.

Most New Jersey folks are pleased to be invited to join our Society but do feel hesitant about taking the initiative. One member reports that at all sorts of friendly business and social gatherings at least two out of every three invitations he has extended have resulted in new membership.

A plentiful supply of application blanks are available, each bearing a line drawing of our building. The committee urges all to use them and thereby get the solid satisfaction that comes from adding to our supporters.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE
DAMON G. DOUGLAS
Chairman

NECROLOGY OF MEMBERS

PHILIP KING CONDICT, former vice president of International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation and head of International Standard Electric Corporation until his retirement in 1937, died at his home in South Strafford, Vermont, September 2, 1949, at the age of 69.

He was born in Newark, the son of Stephen Albert and Sophie King Condict, and the grandson of Rev. John Holmes Agnew, at one time president of the University of Michigan. He attended Hill School and was graduated from Yale University in 1903. He was employed by the Western Electric Company, becoming Far East manager and then foreign sales manager. He was named executive vice president of the International Standard Electric Corporation in 1925 and subsequently became its president. He was also made a vice president and director of International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation.

Mr. Condict is survived by his wife, Mrs. Fonrose Wainwright Condict, a sister, Mrs. Roger A. Walke, of Baltimore, Maryland, and his ward, James G. Condict, of South Strafford, Vt.

Mr. Condict became a contributing member of the New Jersey Historical Society, June 12, 1946.

DR. HOMER T. JOY, of Morristown, retired physican and member of an old Newark family, died at Doctors' Hospital, New York City, October 9, 1949, at the age of 77.

He was born in Newark, the son of Edmund L. Joy, who was a member of the New Jersey Legislature, president of the Newark Board of Trade, president of the Newark Board of Education, and one of the incorporators of the Manufacturers National Bank of Newark. Dr. Joy was educated at Newark Academy, was graduated from Yale in 1893 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia in 1896. He practiced internal medicine in New York City from 1897 to 1916, was medical examiner of the Equitable Assurance Society, medical director of the Eastern Life Insurance Company,

house surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, and on the staff of Roosevelt Hospital.

In 1916 he moved to Redlands, California, and later to Colorado Springs, Colorado, coming to Morristown twenty years ago. He was past president of the Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, a member of the American Academy of Medicine and the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the Morris County Golf Club, Yale Club of New York, Morristown Club, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, and the Loyal Legion.

His first wife, the former Elizabeth Van Buren of Convent, died in 1926. He is survived by his second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard Joy two sons, Dr. Homer Van B. Joy, of Montclair, research chemist, Frederick Van B. Joy, of Madison, attorney, and two grandchildren. Burial was in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark.

Dr. Joy became a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society December 3, 1897.

FRANK KIDDE, of Montclair, died at his home after a long illnes, October 4, 1949, at the age of 69.

He was born in Hoboken and had lived in Montclair since 1894, having been graduated from the Montclair schools and from Columbia University in 1900. He was a partner with the late Henry Lang in the import and export firm of Lang-Kidde Company of New York City for a number of years. His civic interests in Montclair were wide spread. He was active in establishing a local chapter of the American Red Cross during the first World War and served as its treasurer. In the second World War he served the Red Cross in England supervising recreation centers. He was one of the founders of the Montclair Community Chest, was a trustee of the Montclair Art Museum, and was active in the sale of war bonds in the first World War.

An excellent squash and tennis player, he was one of the founders of the Montclair Athletic Club and a member of its board of trustees for many years. He represented the club in

squash and tennis tournaments and was state champion in squash in 1912, 1913 and 1916.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Edith Judson Kidde, a son, Fred Judson Kidde, a daughter, Miss Gretchen Kidde, a sister, Miss Elsa A. Kidde, and two grandsons. He was a brother of the late Walter Kidde.

Mr. Kidde became a contributing member of the New Jersey Historical Society, December 8, 1943.

CHARLES KEEN SEAMAN, retired banker and former mayor of Perth Amboy, died at his home in that city, July 5. 1949, at the age of 92.

A native of Perth Amboy, he had served as City Clerk of that municipality from 1884 to 1885, as Alderman from 1896 to 1898, as Mayor from 1901 to 1904, and as City Treasurer from 1908 to 1914. For the last thiry nine years he had been treasurer of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution. He was believed to be the oldest living Grand Master of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, holding membership in Raritan Lodge 61, F.&A.M. He was also a member of the local lodge of Elks, the Royal Arcanum, the New Jersey Washington Society of Morristown, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He held the title of honorary bell ringer of St. Peter's Episcopal Church of Perth Amboy.

He is survived by his daughter, Mrs. Helen Carter, with whom he made his home in Perth Amboy, five sons, Francis, Charles K., and George A. Seaman, all of Perth Amboy, Louis B. Seaman, of Plainfield, and Jesse Seaman, of San Francisco, California, and four grandchildren.

Mr. Seaman became a contributing member of the New Jersey Historical Society October 5, 1910 and life member May 10, 1935.

LUCIUS WILMERDING, New York stock broker and well known bibliophile, died at his home in Far Hills, July 15, 1949, at the age of 69. He was born in New York City, attended St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and was graduated from Harvard in 1901. After some years with the brokerage house of Post and Flagg, he formed his own firm, Gray and Wilmer-

ding, in 1910, continuing in that partnership until 1939 when the firm was consolidated with Post and Flagg. Two years later that firm merged with Harris Upham and Company, and Mr. Wilmerding continued as a limited partner with the larger company.

His interest in rare books and libraries began when he was a young man. He was appointed to the committee on circulatin of the New York Public Library in 1909 and was elected a trustee of the library in 1930. Last December he presented to the library one of two original drafts of the Olive Branch Petition, a 1775 plea for peace by the American colonists, said to be valued at more than $50,000. He was also a former vice president and active supporter of the American Library in Paris, Inc. The library was kept open by French citizens during the German occupation in World War II, and at the end of the war Mr. Wilmerding headed the New York committee to raise funds to reorganize and refurnish the institution.

Mr. Wilmerding was a member of the board of trustees of the Grolier Club and of the New York Historical Society and had been president of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. His clubs included the Knickerbocker, Union, Racquet and Tennis, Harvard Century Association, City Midday, Down Town, St. Nicholas Society, and the National Golf Links.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Helen Cutting Wilmerding, three daughters, Mrs. Philip Bastedo, Mrs. Charles de Sales, and Mrs. Rodman B. Montgomery, and one son, Lucius Wilmerding, Jr.

Mr. Wilmerding became a contributing member of the New Jersey Historical Society, September 9, 1942.

WALTER P. GARDNER, former judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, and former trustee of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, died November 12, 1949, at the home of his son, Arthur Gardner, of Short Hills, at the age of 80.

He was born in Jersey City, the son of Edward C. and Content W. (Scobey) Gardner. Educated in the Jersey City

schools and at Lafayette College, he entered the banking business in 1888. He was associated with the New Jersey Title & Guarantee Trust Company of Jersey City from 1912 until it was taken over by the State Banking Department in 1939, being senior vice president from 1914 to 1935 and president from 1935 to 1939. He was a lay judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals for ten years, from 1916 to 1926. In 1939 he was appointed co-trustee of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey in reorganizations proceedings in the Federal Court, retiring from that position on September 30 of this year.

From 1913 to 1915 he was a commisioner of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. He was chairman of the Jersey City Liberty Loan Committee during the first World War, was president of the Hudson County Bankers' Association from 1915 to 1917, president of the State Bankers' Association in 1921 and 1922, and a member of the executive committee of the American Bankers Association from 1922 to 1927. He was former president of the Blizzard Men of 1888, was vice president of the Lincoln Association of Jersey City, was founder of the American Friends of Lafayette, and for his work in that organization was decorated by the French Government as a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1934.

On October 7, 1896, he married Rebecca C. Horstmann who died in 1945. He is survived by his son, Arthur Gardner, of Short Hills, a daughter Mrs. Sarah G. Hewitt, of Leonia, and a brother, Edward, of Jersey City.

Mr. Gardner became a contributing member of the New Jersey Historical Society December 4, 1916, and a life member March 8, 1939.

Mrs. Alice Isabel Ballantine Young, widow of Henry Young, Sr., died at her home, 345 Mt. Prospect Avenue, Newark, December 6, 1949, in her 76th year.

She was born in Newark, January 29, 1874, the daughter of John Herbert Ballantine and Jeanette Boyd Ballantine, and lived her entire life in Newark, being active for many years in the social and civic life of the city. She attended Miss Masters' School in Dobbs Ferry, New York, and was married to

Mr. Young February 2, 1899. She served as treasurer of the Home for Respectable Aged Women, treasurer of the Maternal Health Clinic, treasurer of the New Jersey Birth Control League, a member of the Church Periodical Club, a trustee of the Newark Museum, a member of the board of managers of the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society, a member of the board of the Crippled Children's Hospital, the Newark Exchange for Women's Work and the Newark Chapter of the American Red Cross.

She is survived by three sons, Henry Young, Jr. of Princeton, John B. Young, of East Orange, and Rodney S. Young, of Philadelphia, a daughter, Mrs Richard Lindabury, of Princeton, a brother, Percy Ballantine of Mountain Lakes Fla., eight grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Young became a contributing member of the New Jersey Historical Society February 6, 1933, and a sustaining member February 13, 1947.

HISTORICAL NEWS AND COMMENTS

Birthday Observance For Judge Fake

The seventieth birthday anniversary of Chief Federal Judge Guy L. Fake was observed on November 15, 1949, by his associates of the bench and bar with a ceremony in his courtroom. A committee of lawyers headed by Andrew B. Crummy arranged the observance, which at the Judge's request was limited to congratulations with the omission of flowers and gifts. Judge Fake's associates on the New Jersey District bench, Judges Thomas F. Meany, William F. Smith, Philip Forman, and Thomas W. Madden, sat with him and took part in paying tribute to him. The Essex County Bar Association was represented by it president, Frederic J. Waltzinger, and the Federal Bar Associations of New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut were also represented.

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM

The report of the Museum Committee at the annual meeting included the announcement of the gift to the Society during the year of a collection of speak-easy admittance cards, mounted in an album, an item of unique interest from the days of prohibition. The announcement brought forth an editorial in the Newark Evening News of November 10, 1949, which is an interesting comment on the period represented by the item and on the work of the Society. It is reprinted herewith:

FORBIDDEN FUN

The chaste portals of the New Jersey Historical Society have been opened by a sophisticated museum committee to admit a collection of more than 100 speakeasy cards.

For the generation which has matured since repeal in 1933, which includes a majority of the veterans of the last war, the function of speakeasy cards may need explanation. They identified the bearer as a trustworthy person who was neither a prohibition agent nor a cop and therefore was not entitled to free drinks.

The speakeasy card was a symbol of the wicked and wonderful prohibition era, to which many now middle-aged look back with nostalgic affection that actually is based on nothing except the fact that they then were young. They forget the bribery and corruption, the murderous gangs organized by the bootleggers, the public hyprocrisy and cynicism which were prohibition's evil fruit.

They remember only that it was exciting to slip furtively up to a darkened doorway and hold up the right card before the suspicious eye that appeared in the peephole. They recall with pride that at some places they were known to the doorman and were admitted without identification.

The speakeasy was expensive fun. The liquor was bad, the beer worse, the food greasy, the service rude. But

no one minded. The speakeasy offered gaeity and the sense of pleasant guilt that comes to law-abiding people By accepting the collection of cards, the Historical Society shows understanding of the ingredients of history. The president of the society describes prohibition as a "great social epic," and so it was. Its memory should be preserved in the archives, if only as an example of the wrong way to achieve good end.

BOOK REVIEW

The Minutes of The Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey from 1685 to 1705. Edited by George J. Miller, (Published in Perth Amboy by the Board, 1949. xi, 280. $10.00)

In 1685 the Board of Proprietors of East New Jersey agreed that "no matter of thing coming here in debate or resolution shall be divulged or discovered abroad but by unanimous agreement of the Governor and his Council." In 1946 this ancient resolution was rescinded and there has recently appeared the first book of minutes of one of America's oldest corporations, edited by the Registrar and constituting a most significant addition to the records of colonial history. The Board generously underwrote the cost of publication and, it is hoped, will continue with later volumes.

As Mr. Miller points out in his excellent introduction which describes the functions and activities of the Board, there were five principal matters with which is was concerned. The bulk of its business, of course, pertained to grants of land to individuals and warrants for surveys. Here was involved the question of acquisition of Indian titles and the much more knotty problem of conflicting earlier grants from Governor Carteret and from Governor Nicholls of New York. Despite the patient and tactful attitude of the Board, attempts to reach amicable adjustments usually met opposition and sometimes resistance and riot.

Land grants meant quit rents. There are 269 instances in the minutes where the amount is stated, but not a single mention of an outright purchase of a title in fee simple. Quit rents varied in amount depending on the location and quality of the grant, the basic rate on undeveloped lands being a half penny an acre. In a period of little money, payments in kind and in labor were often permitted but ejection suits and judgments were com mon. Lewis Morris, in return for services in England in connection with surrender of the government to the Crown, had his overdue and future quit rents commuted to the payment of a pint of spring water.

Immigration was, of course another principal concern of the Board, which carried on the policies initiated by the original Lord Proprietors. The acreage granted was cut down somewhat, however, a common grant being 50 acres for each master and 25 for each servant. Lord Neil Campbell imported the largest number of servants, 51. Other important activities of the Board lay in the building up of the new capital town of Perth Amboy, and in promoting the economic life of the colony by fostering trade, opening up roads and leasing ferries, and making grants for the erection of grist and fulling mills and iron works.

In short, the book constitutes an invaluable source for economic and social life in East Jersey. Mr. Miller promises to give us soon an alphabetical list of quit renters which should be a great aid to historians and genealogists. He has edited the minutes intelligently, although the introduction has a considerable number of typographical errors which more careful proof reading would have caught. The book is a superior example of printing and is illustrated with facsimiles of pages from the minutes, other significant documents, and several portraits.

WHEATON J. LANE
Princeton, N. J.

WHO WON BATTLE OF PRINCETON

By Alexander Sloan

Member of the Staff, Newark Evening News, Newark

(Editor's Note: This article appeared in the *Newark Evening News*, November 9, 1949, and is reprinted with their permission.)

Historians of the American Revolution have long considered the Battle of Princeton one of the significant engagements of the war, and some have called it the turning point of the fortunes of the colonists.

Alfred H. Bill, in his recent book, "Campaign of Princeton, 1776-1777" (Princeton University Press) makes the point that never again, not even at Valley Forge, did the cause of independence sink as low as it had been just prior to the twin engagements of Trenton and Princeton.

Although the surprise attack at Trenton usually gets the major share of acclaim in the history books, Mr. Bill and some other authorities insist that General Washington's strategy at Princeton is even more deserving of recognition.

Agreement is general, though, that Princeton was a genuine victory for the Americans. It comes as a surprise, therefore, to discover that some British students of military exploits consider it a victory, of sorts, for the Redcoats, the kind of truimph that is often referred to as a "moral" one. This is the viewpoint apparently cherished by historians for the Royal Leicestershire Regiment, otherwise known as the 17th.

Oddly enough, in view of the fact that the Princeton University mascot is the tiger, this British Regiment, dating back to 1688, also bears the nickname The Tigers. But the regimental tiger it seems, is not an orange and black one, for the regimental magazine is called "The Green Tiger." A copy of it sent to Princeton as a gift contains the script of a radio program by the British Broadcasting Co. honoring the Leicestershire regiment.

A recent issue of the Princeton Alumni Weekly quotes the portion of the script relating to the Princeton encounter. A part of it is as follows:

"It was very early in the morning of January 2, 1777 that the 17th were marching from Princeton toward Trenton. Lord Cornwallis had left us at Princeton with the 40th and 55th of Foot to guard the place while he went after Washington and the entire American Army, who were at Trenton, about eight miles away.

"As we marched along on that cold foggy morning, Colonel Mawhood suddenly saw a column of troops approaching. It was the Enemy! Our strength was 244, they were ten times as many.

"There was nothing else for it; we formed up to fight. The Americans deployed on each side of us and fired three volleys; but our men were seasoned and they stood firm, loaded muskets and advanced. When we got to pointblank range we gave them one steady volley, and through the smoke of it charged with the bayonet.

"It was magnificent, The Americans, mostly green troops, turned and ran, and we were after them, hunting them through the woods, until we rallied the men and formed Square to see what should happen next.

"What happened is history. The column we had met was the advance column of the entire American Army under General Washington. We were surrounded, our strength was now scarce 200, theirs was 4,000; 20 to 1.

"We had two choices: to surrender or to fight it out. We ordered the men to throw off their packs. We told them what the business was, to charge the enemy and get through with our Colours intact. And tha's what we did.

"Drums beat loud, the bugles sounded the charge, and with the Colours flying we charged into the midst of the Americans and—we fought our way through to safety, to join General Cornwallis and to fight again. . . .

"And ever since in memory of that great charge through the entire American Army, the Tigers have borne on their crest the unbroken wreath of laurel."

Ten years after the American Revolution, a British recruiting poster referred to 17th or Leicestershire Regiment as "the

heroes of Prince-Town, who alone fought a whole army."

This jubilant description of the battle makes one little omission, however. It neglects to mention which side won.

American accounts of the engagement are slightly different from the one just quoted. They concede that General Mercer's brigade finally gave way, but point out that these troops were weary from marching while the British were still fresh from a night's sleep, and they add that Colonel Mawhood's bayonet charge was aided by two field pieces.

There are a couple of other discrepancies, too. The advance guard of the Americans, some 600 strong, had gone beyond Mawhood's regiment but could not turn back to assist Mercer because that would give the 55th British Regiment, stationed on a hill between the battlefield and the town, a chance to fall upon the rear of the Americans.

Also, according to Leonard Lundin's "Cockpit of the Revolution" (Princeton University Press, 1940), "Once the American line was formed and charged upon the enemy under Washington in person, the fate of Mawhood's little detachment was sealed.

This source says that the British commander, in danger of being outflanked and surrounded, withdrew his men gradually and for some time in good order; "but eventually his regiment broke and fled in confusion."

But let's not spoil a good story of British valor. Let's give three Princeton "tigers" and a long team cheer for the Leicestershire Tigers.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND NEW TRUSTEE

At the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees, held December November 9, 1949, the following officers were elected for year ending September 30, 1950:

President	Charles B. Bradley
First Vice President	Rt. Rev. Benjamin Washburn
Second Vice President	Frederick H. Groel
Third Vice President	Damon G. Douglas

Treasurer	Frederick Frelinghuysen
Librarian	Mrs. Maud H. Greene
Corresponding Sec.	Elmer T. Hutchinson
Recording Sec.	Donald B. Kipp

At the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees, held December 13, 1949, John W. Griggs, attorney at law, of Hackensack, was elected a member of the board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Russell B. Rankin. Mr. Griggs has served as a member of the board before the war, having resigned to go into active service.

NEW MEMBERS

The Membership Committee announces the following new members since the publication of the last *Proceedings*:

Contributing

Edwin A. Baldwin, Summit
Henry W. Crane, Elizabeth
John T. Cunningham, Berkeley Heights
James H. Doyle, Montclair
Gordon A. Grant, Bloomfield
Herbert Heesch, Parsippany
L. M. Hull, Boonton
Kenneth Q. Jennings, Highland Park
Miss Dorothea Dix Lawrence, Plainfield
Miss Anna T. Lehlbach, New York City
Frank Lloyd, Wildwood
Jesse B. McCullen, Maplewood
David C. McGalliard, Short Hills
Mrs. Harry McNeilly, Glen Ridge
George L. Reilly, Montclair
Morris H. Saffron, M.D. Passaic
Mrs. Arlene R. Sayre, Trenton
Miss Lillian E. Schneider, New Brunswick
Miss Helen Schulhoff, New Brunswick
Peter Schuyler, South Orange

Walter Allen Spence, Summit
George M. Treager, Stratford, Conn.
Mrs. John C. Van Cleaf, Montclair
Mrs. Anthony J. Vigelis, Wildwood
C. D. Wardlaw, Plainfield
David Weingast, Newark
Walter F. Wiles, Glen Ridge

WORK ON NEW JERSEY HISTORY IN PROGRESS

Supplementing the list of projects in the field of New Jersey history announced previously, the *Proceedings* adds the following:

Belliveau, Fred, 25 Profit Ave., Springfield, N. J. *"Joseph P. Bradley,"* (exact title undecided, will deal with his personality, intellectual pursuits, and his religious beliefs.) MA Thesis, Columbia University.

Drake, Oliver D., Box 197, Ramsey, N. J. *"Land Titles of Woodbridge and Piscataway."*

Hutchinson, Elmtr T., 120 Morristown Rd., Elizabeth 3, N. J. *"Life and Bibliography of Shepard Kollock."*.....

Pilch, Henry W., 33 Propsect St., Madison, N. J. *"Land Titles in Morris County."*

Weynant, Miss Gladys, 17 Elizabeth St., Caldwell, N. J. *"Rev. James Caldwell, the Fighting Parson."*

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Mrs. Wm. A. Bartel, Nutley, N. J.: *Know Your Town, Nutley, N. J.* Published by the League of Women Voters of Nutley.

Rev. John Y. Broek, D.D., Plainfield, N. J.: *Manual of the Classis of Newark Reformed Church.* 1949.

Mrs. Nora M. Chenoweth, Nutley, N. J.: *The Poets of the Nineteenth Century* ed. by Rev. Robert Aris Willmott,, 1861; *Irish Melodies* by Thomas Moore, 1871.

Miss Helen R. Cook, Somerville, N. J.: *Data on Van Horne and Lane families;* Photo of *Church in Holland* attended by Messler family, 1949.

Mrs. Ralph Decker, Sussex, N. J.: *Decker and Stickney families,* comp. by Amelia Stickney (Mrs. Ralph); *History of Newton Presbytery,* comp. by Amelia Stickney Decker and Ralph Decker.

Essex County Park Commission, Newark, N. J.: *Americana,* Vol. 27 No. 1

P. S. Foster, Bloomfield, N. J.: *Ancestry of Capt. Thomas Sawyer;* miscellaneous additions to marriage records of Leicester, Vt.

Rabbi Solomon Foster, East Orange, N. J.: Copy of his radio talk "Israel faces three issues today", WNJR—September 11, 1949.

Mrs Francis P. Freeman, Seaside Park, N. J.: Collection of pamphlets and other material on the Air Raid Protection used during the World War II. Arm bands worn by Civilian Defense Warden.

Miss Dorothy Biddle James, Wallingford, Pa.: Collection of old papers, deeds, etc., connected with property of Wm. Biddle, of West New Jersey.

Miss Anna T. Lehlbach, New York, N. Y.: Copy of Teachers Manual for the series of broadcasts given over Station WBGO-FM on *"Long Ago in Newark".*

Francis R. Lyons, New Brunswick, N. J.: History of labor developments in New Brunswick, N. J., from 1878 through 1948. A Thesis submitted to the graduate faculty of Rutgers University.

Miss Reignette Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.: Collection of D.A.R. magazines and Year Books; S.A.R. Bulletins; odd pamphlets.

National Archives, Washington, D. C.: Guide to the Records in the National Archives, 1948

State Department of Archives, Raleigh, N. C.: Addresses and papers in connection with the unveiling of a monument to the three Presidents North Carolina gave to the nation.

Joseph O. Osgood, New York, N. Y.: Collection of transportation pamphlets.

Paterson Public Library, Paterson. N. J.,: *Early History of Libraries in Paterson* by Irene Janes, 1949.

Public Library, Perth Amboy, N. J.: Artists in Amboy—read before the Woman's Club of Perth Amboy, 1925.

Alfred G. Petrie, D.D.S., Lambertville, N. J.: His brochure Lambertville, New Jersey from the beginning as Coryell's Ferry, 1949.

William Y. Pryor, Newark, N. J.: Bible records of Linus Baldwin and Rhoda Crane, Richard C. Bush and Rhoda Baldwin, Hercules Miller Bush and Mary Jane Bush, Ambrose Bush and Mary Jane Bush.

Mrs. Lewis D. Rollow, Provo, Utah: *The descendants of Roger Chandler of Concord, Mass.,* 1658. Comp. by Charles H. Chandler, 1949.

C. W. Rush, Akron, Ohio: *A branch of the Woodruff family.* The History and Genealogy of Abile (Abeal) Woodruff, Sr. and Jane Wade....their ancestry and descendants. (Ms.)

Herbert F. Silversmith, Washington, D. C.: His compilation: Colonial Families of Long Island, New York and Connecticut, Vol. III.

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, N. Y.: Year Book, 1949.

O. J. Shuster, Greenbelt, Md.: *In the Stream of Time* An Historical Family Sketch by O. J. Shuster.

W. Clark Symington, Newark N. J.: *Our Reformed Church* by Howard G. Hageman.

Union Junior College, Cranford, N. J.: *Philadelphia in the Civil War* 1861-1865, Frank H. Taylor; *Pennsylavania in the Revolution,* 1775-1783, 2v., 1949.

Dr. Gertrude Ward, Bloomfield, N. J.: Somerset County Quarterly, Vols 1-3; 5-8, 1912-14; 1916-1919.

John R. Weeks, Jr., South Orange, N. J.: Holbrook Coat-of-Arms (framed); Picture in Effigy in the Parish Church of St. Andrew, Trent, County Somerset, of Roger Wykes, Armiger; Family Bible with records of the Brown family; Notes on Browne family; Notes on Coe family; Price

family, Weeks and allied families; Old Concord, her Highways and Byways, by Margaret Sidney.

Geo. W. Winans, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.: Hillside (N. J.) Times —October 8, 1937-September 27, 1949.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM

July 10-Nov. 29, 1949

Mr. William H. Black, Newark N. J.: Uniform of the Wilkinson Engineers, a Republican Marching Club, 1880-1892, in Essex County N. J.; New Jersey National Guard uniform, 1897; First Lieutenant's uniform of the Spanish American War; white helmet, the summer head gear worn by the U. S. Army during the Spanish American War; razor with silver handle made in Newark in 1847.

Mr. Charles B. Bradley, Convent, N. J.: Two oil portraits, respectively, of Luke Davies, 1784-1842, and of his wife, Elizabeth (Caldwell) Davies, 1791-1841, of Newark, N. J., great-great grandparents of Mr. Bradley. The portraits are said to have been painted by Rembrandt Peale.

Mrs. C. Bruce Campbell, South Orange, N. J.: Pair of brown leather high laced shoes with tan suede uppers, 1910; pair of black kid high button shoes with black cloth uppers, 1910; lady's grey plush hat, 1910.

Miss Elizabeth Condict Carter, Newark, N. J.: Man's gold hunting case watch, key wind, c. 1830; lady's open face gold watch, key wind, c. 1845; gold Victorian brooch.

Rev. Charles B. Condit, West Orange, N. J.: Small framed photograph of Mrs. Hannah Harrison Condit, 1764-1855, wife of Samuel Condit, of East Orange, N. J.

Mrs. Frederic James Dennis, Greenwich, Conn.: Five photographs of 42 Park Place, Newark, N. J., the home of Alfred Lewis Dennis, taken about 1890.

Mr. Damon G. Douglas, Caldwell, N. J.: Old engraving of the Raritan Mine Works.

Mrs. John While Howell, Newark, N. J.: Framed menue, with a photograph of John White Howell, of the dinner given

in Mr. Howell's honor by his friends and associates in the Edison Lamp Works at the Union League Club, New York City, March 17, 1920.

Mrs William A. Hutcheson, Gladstone, N. J.: Five photographs of Belmont Hall, a fashionable hotel on Schooley's Mountain, N. J., during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

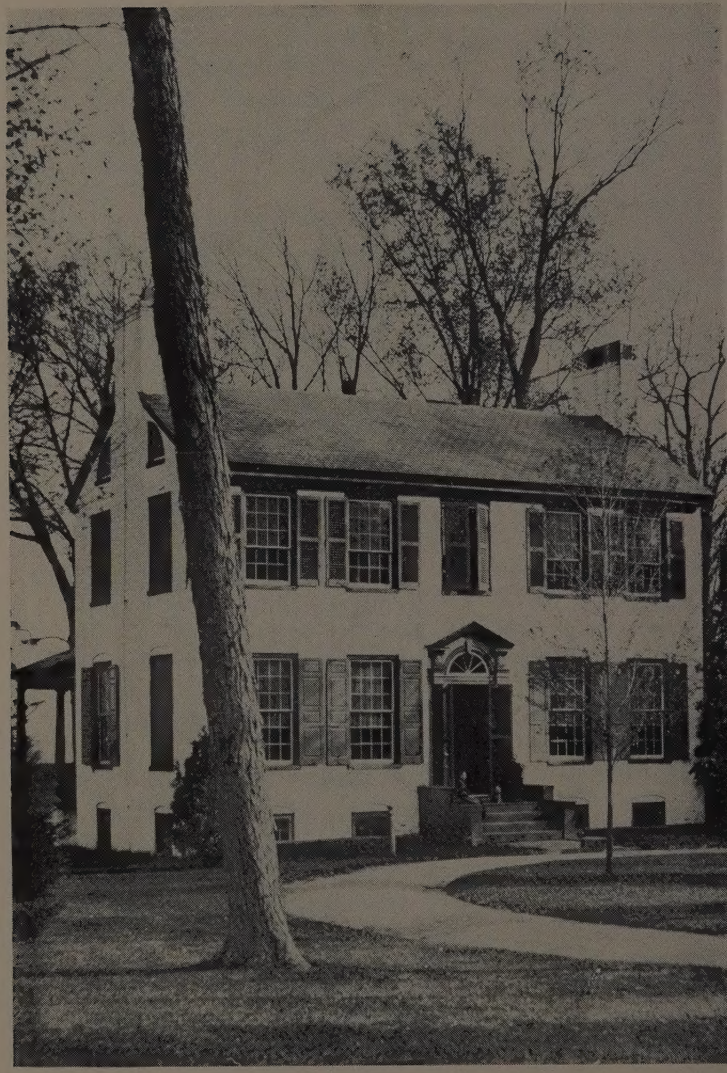
Estate of Miss Paulina C. Johnson, Summit, N. J.: Curly maple grandfather's clock, dated 1760; American rush botton curly maple side chair, Queen Anne period. The clock and chair had orginally been in the home of Aaron C. Johnson, 1808-1874, 702 Broad Street, (now 199 Clinton Avenue) Newark N. J.

Estate of Miss Emma Jube, Newark, N. J.: Two oil portraits, respectively, of John Prosser Jube, 1812- 1905, and of his wife, Sara Ann Ward Jube, 1816-1867, parents of Miss Jube; fourteen afternoon and evening dresses from 1880 to 1932; one jet trimmed jacket, 1880; one embroidered satin bag, c. 1910; oe tan taffeta cape, 1930.

Mrs Russell Rankin, Newark, N. J.: Figured cotton dress and cape, 1832; dress worn by Edward S. Rankin, 1861-1945. in 1863; infant's dress and coat, 1861 worn by Edward Rankin; two infant's petticoats, 1885; seven morning caps, of lace and muslin, called "Coiffure a' l' indisposition", 1804-1860; bullet from the Battle of Lake Champlain, 1776, recovered from the Fleet commanded by Benedict Arnold; block of white oak from a tree that stood on the grounds of old Tennant Church, Monmouth County, N. J., under which Washington held council with his staff during the Battle of Monmouth.

Mr. Charles Dallas Reach, Newark, N. J.: Four photographs of 69 Washington Street, Newark, N. J., the former home of James Suydan Polhemus, taken in 1949.

Mr. John R. Weeks, South Orange, N. J.: piece of carved wood from an old sailing vessel found on the beach at Point Pleasant, N. J.



(Frontispiece)
"Oaklands"—Trenton Country Club